

THE TIMES
Monday

After Lebanon?
Menachem Begin has nothing to celebrate on the anniversary of Israel's war in Lebanon, which is undermining the popularity of his government. Christopher Walker reports.

Dancing years
The times Profil is Dame Ninette de Valois, the demanding doyenne of British dance.

Master builder
Spectrum talks to Norman Foster, high tech architect and an unusually youthful winner of the RIBA Gold Medal which is to be presented later this month.

QE2 repair contract for Vosper

A contract for turbine repairs and refit work on the Conard liner QE2 is to go to British Shipyards' Vosper yard in Southampton. The announcement, ending speculation that the contract estimated at £2m might go to a foreign yard, comes after talks with shipbuilding unions to work out flexible working schedules, including round-the-clock overtime. Two cruises have been cancelled.

Kabul to free French doctor

Afghanistan is freeing a French doctor captured in January while working there illegally and jailed for eight years. Neither the Soviet nor the French governments influenced its decision, Kabul insists. Page 6

Top police go

The director general of France's national police was dismissed and the Paris Police Prefect resigned. Hundreds of angry off-duty police had ringed the Justice and Interior ministries protesting at the killing of two colleagues.

FINANCIAL TIMES

The Financial Times failed to appear again this morning in Britain for the fourth successive day. But there were signs that the National Graphical Association, the union at the centre of the dispute, might allow preparation for Monday's newspaper.

Threat to gold

Rivers and reservoirs have fallen so low in eastern Transvaal because of the worst draught in 200 years that electricity production could be cut, threatening output from gold mines. Page 11

Lesotho pact

The South African and Lesotho Foreign Ministers have agreed in Johannesburg on the need to repress cross-border guerrilla activity and put their relations on a more friendly basis. Page 6

Protest ends

Another 213 people were arrested at the end of the four-day attempt to blockade the air base at Upper Heyford, bringing the total to 752. Back page

Farmers' fill

The European Commission is drawing up a huge supplementary budget to meet the soaring cost of supporting the common agricultural policy. Page 7

Tight finish

Matt Eaton of the United States moved into the lead in the Milk Race yesterday, but there are eight men within two minutes of him as the race moves into its final stage today.

The Times

We regret that, because of production difficulties, some editions of *The Times* today have appeared with a curtailed service of news.

Leader page 9

Letters On election and Falklands factor, from Lord Thomas of Swynerton, Professor Colonel G. I. A. Draper, and officers; nuclear threat, from Professor P. A. Jewell.

Leading articles Unemployment and the economy, Arafat and the PLO; Ulster memorial sale.

Features, page 8

The Ordurian massacre recalled; Jock Bruce-Gardyne's election column; Who are the real Keynesians now?

Obituary, page 10

Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Thomas Pike, Miss Joan du Plat Taylor

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Thatcher aiming for quick Cabinet reshuffle

● The Prime Minister plans Cabinet changes before June 22 if the Conservatives win on Thursday, but not all "wets" are to be excluded.

● Mr Hattersley is likely to stand for the leadership of the Labour Party if Mr Foot decides to retire after the general election.

From Philip Webster, Birmingham

JUNE 1983

The ethnic vote
Regional survey
March for jobs
Jock Bruce-Gardyne
Leading article, letters
Frank Johnson

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Bill and the Housing and Building Control Bill

Her advisers do not expect a full-scale elimination of the so-called Cabinet "wets" even if the election results in a Conservative landslide. She is thought to be anxious to ensure that all strands of opinion in the party are represented.

A Bill containing the Government's latest proposals to reform the trade unions will be introduced in the first session of Parliament if the Conservatives are returned.

The party manifesto promised legislation on secret ballots to elect union executives or governing bodies and secret pre-strike ballots. Both provisions are likely to be included in the Bill.

If the Conservatives are successful a busy first legislative session is certain. The Bills lost through the calling of the election will be immediately reintroduced. They are the British Telecommunications Bill, the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, the Data Protection Bill.

The Prime Minister's personal security was intensified yesterday after a letter-bomb had exploded at Conservative Central Office. No one was injured. Scotland Yard said they were taking seriously a letter to the Press Association from the Scottish National Liberation Army, claiming responsibility.

will retain its vote in the heartlands.

Her campaign advisers believe that a heavy Conservative victory will result in a diminution of the left's influence with the Labour Party returning to its Gaitskellite traditions. No fundamental changes are expected in the Conservative campaign in the final week.

Labour governments had recently come to power on the back of a high Liberal vote.

When Labour squeezed home in 1974, it had obtained fewer votes in 1977 when the Labour government was tottering. It was those same Liberals who kept Mr Michael Foot and Mr Benn in their Cabinet seats for an extra 18 months.

The Liberals' new allies, the SDP, were the same men and women who sat in that same Labour government, voted yet more powers for the trade unions, ran up inflation to 27 per cent, saddled Britain with debt, led the country into the winter of discontent, destroyed the grammar schools and voted for more nationalization.

"They kept Labour in power last time, they refuse to promise they would not Labour in power again. The truth is there is no way in which you can predict for sure the result of a so-called tactical vote. It might

Continued on back page, col 3

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The number of people officially recorded as out of work dropped sharply by 12,000 to 3,049,351 last month. But more than half the fall resulted from Budget measures which have taken nearly 75,000 older men out of the jobless count.

The rest reflect the usual seasonal improvement as people find summer work in construction and tourism. Once those factors are taken into account the underlying trend of unemployment remains firmly upwards.

The Department of Employment said yesterday that 74,200 men aged 60 and over had opted by May to take advantage of new rules which mean they need not sign on at unemployment benefit offices simply to obtain national insurance credits.

As a result, the recorded number of adults jobless in Britain fell by 51,000 last month to 2,970,100 after a decline of 4,600 in April, from 12.7 per cent of the workforce. That excludes school-leavers and is adjusted for seasonal factors.

Without the rule changes, adjusted adult unemployment would have risen by 23,200 in May and 24,800 the month before.

The unemployment figures for June will contain yet another complication. Up to 40,000 men aged 60 plus will be able to claim the higher rate of supplementary benefit, in effect declaring themselves retired.

Bill Keys, general secretary of the print union SOGAT '82, said that Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, could get a job as chief fiddler in the London Philharmonic after the unemployment statistics from the department yesterday. He said that of the half million school leavers this summer, only a third would get work and then often only of a temporary nature.

Business News, page 11

Jobless total drops as over-60s opt out

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

and will thus cease to sign on at benefit offices. That and the seasonal drop in unemployment is likely to lead to a further substantial fall in the crude "headline" jobless numbers this month.

● Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, did not wait until the unemployment figures were published yesterday before accusing the Government of fiddling the figures (John Winder writes).

At a press conference later Mr Eric Varley, Labour's employment spokesman, used graphics to illustrate that the "real" unemployment level was now 4,400,000 with those left off the Government's calculations included.

● Trade Unions for Labour Victory, the pressure group set up to frustrate Mrs Margaret Thatcher's political ambitions, gave warning that 1.5 million more jobs would be lost over the next three years if the Conservatives retained power (Our Labour Editor writes).

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Oil price fears hit pound

By Michael Prest

rumours of a fall in oil prices and a bout of elections among some foreign holders of sterling undermined the pound yesterday. At one stage it fell to \$1.5530, but recovered to \$1.5650, a fall of 1.85 cents in the day.

The trade-weighted index, which measures the average strength of the pound against its main trading partners, fell 1.1 points to 85.7.

The recovery came after denials of earlier speculation that Nigeria had cut its oil price and that Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, had resigned.

Currency traders said that sterling had also been under pressure from foreign investors who took flight at the improvement in the Alliance's position in opinion polls.

There was also a feeling among City currency analysts that the weakness had encouraged speculators to take their profit.

Nevertheless, it was being stressed that the rapid changes in the pound's fortunes, albeit in a thin market, illustrated how vulnerable the currency is to the oil price.

Dealers pointed out that the recent 20 per cent rise in sterling owed much to the firmness of the price agreement reached in March by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Business News, page 11

Campaign against left likely if Foot retires

Hattersley leadership chance

By Clifford Longley

Mr Roy Hattersley is likely to stand for the leadership of the Labour Party if Mr Michael Foot decides to retire after the general election. He does not take it for granted that Mr Denis Healey, the present deputy leader, would seek the leadership again, nor that it would be wrong to stand against him if he did.

Mr Hattersley's platform in such a contest would be a vigorous cleansing of the party of what he considers to be disloyal elements on the Left. Although he is on the Right of the party, he has refused throughout the campaign to say anything which would be construed as disloyal either to the manifesto or to Mr Foot. That he is said to believe entitles him to preach loyalty to others.

He expects Mr Peter Shore and Mr Neil Kinnock to stand against him. If Mr Healey's hat was also in the ring it would undoubtedly embarrass him, his election address in Birmingham, Sparkbrook, carried a picture of them together. Nevertheless he is also known to feel that the raising of the Falklands issue was a political misjudgment by Mr Healey and by Mr Kinnock.

Militant Tendency. His campaign in Birmingham declined an offer of help from that direction. Asked about his known disagreements with Labour policy, such as withdrawal from the EEC, he has conspicuously refused to rock the boat saying that it was important to be loyal to democratic decisions even if he personally regretted them.

He is also known to be highly scornful of those who left the Labour Party to found the Social Democrats although he had been in sympathy with some of their attempts to reverse the drift of party policy before they resigned.

An early contribution to the central direction of the campaign was to try to tighten coordination, so that leading party spokesmen did not compete against each other for media attention by raising widely different issues on the same day. Some party leaders, Mr Healey in particular, do not appear to have heeded that attempt to give the campaign a better sense of discipline.

Mr Hattersley is a believer in what he calls "the real Labour Party" in which he does not include such elements as the

Pilot's skill saves 23 in burning plane



An Air Canada DC9 airliner smouldering yesterday at the end of a runway at Cincinnati airport, Ohio, where it made an emergency landing after it caught fire in mid-flight.

Twenty-three passengers died in the accident on a scheduled flight from Dallas to Toronto. The 23 survivors owe their lives to their quick-thinking pilot, who brought his airliner down in minutes as smoke engulfed the cabin and the flight deck, Reuter reports.

Some of the dead passengers were still strapped in their seats and others were huddled in the aisle trying to

avoid the deadly fumes which killed them, according to Mr Jack Barry, the assistant director of operations at Greater Cincinnati airport. It was the skill of the pilot, Mr Don Cameron, in bringing the airliner down from 30,000 ft in 12 minutes that probably saved half of those on board from burning to death. Mr Barry said.

US government safety officials and representatives of the Canadian Government, which owns Air Canada, started investigating on how the fire started in a toilet at the rear

One survivor, Mr Barry Flower, from Ottawa, said dense smoke filled the cabin as the airliner went into an emergency dive and the passengers began screaming. "The crew did their best to move them to the front but the smoke moved quickly," she said.

Another survivor, Mr Raymond Chalifoux, a Montreal businessman, said: "It was unbearable - you used anything you could find to breathe through."

Of the 23 survivors, 16 were still in hospital yesterday but none of their injuries was regarded as serious. All five crewmembers survived.

Six die in school gun terror

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Six people, including three 12-year-old children, were killed when an armed man burst into a school near Frankfurt yesterday and started shooting as he tried to take a class and its teacher hostage.

The teacher and a police officer were killed before the unknown gunman apparently shot himself through the head. The tragedy left 13 children seriously injured, at least five of them in a critical condition in hospital. Other pupils had to be treated for shock. Another teacher, who tried to shield his pupils from the gunman with his body, was also critically injured.

He found the dead and wounded children piled on top of each other in the class, with the body of the gunman.

Beside the man were two hand pistols, cartridge shells and round of ammunition.

The man was later identified as Karel Charva, a Czech aged 34, whose last address was Frankfurt. His motive was unknown.

● Eye-witness accounts: Mark Friedrici aged 14, whose classroom overlooks the room where the shooting took place, said he thought he heard an explosion.

"We ran to the windows. They were open because of the sun. We could see bullet holes hitting the walls. Then a voice came over the public address system telling us to take cover and lock the classrooms," the boy said.

Her Erich Weigl, the janitor, whose office is directly under the classroom, said he heard the shots as he was returning from an errand.

"I grabbed the keys from several classrooms, ran to the school yard, threw the keys (through open windows) to children in three classrooms and shouted: 'Lock yourselves in, lock yourselves in.'

Five life sentences for 'supergrass' killer

Harry Kirkpatrick, former assistant operations officer of the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army turned "supergrass", received five life jail sentences yesterday.

He had become disillusioned after killing five times, and agreed to tell all, Belfast Crown Court heard.

The INLA kidnapped his wife Elizabeth, aged 24, last month and threatened to kill her if he went into the witness box, but it is understood that he has implicated 18 people in statements to police. Last night he was on his way out of Northern Ireland to begin his sentence.

He was also alleged to have been involved in a plot to bomb the route of the Royal Wedding in 1981, but the plan had to be scrapped because Kirkpatrick failed to obtain explosives.

Kirkpatrick admitted five murders and 72 other charges. These included eight of attempted murder and six of conspiring to murder as well as belonging to the INLA, having guns, hijacking, armed robbery, burglaries, bombings, false imprisonment and secretly collecting information about security forces in Ulster.

The judge said it would be up to the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland to decide when Kirkpatrick should be released from jail.

Earning a high income?

THE TIMES

AMERICAN EXPRESS

The American Express.

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More ethnic candidates in the run but victory seems unlikely

By Nicholas Timmins

The ethnic minorities go into the June 9 election with more candidates standing for the three main parties than in all post-war general elections put together, and with the parties hunting the ethnic minority vote as never before.

Yet it is still unlikely that Britain will have its first black or Asian MP for over 50 years in the next Parliament, and doubtful that the impact of the ethnic minorities' vote will be as great as either they, or some in the party machines, would like to think.

In all there are 17 ethnic minority candidates among the 1,899 put up by the main parties. The Conservatives have three, Labour six and the Alliance eight. Only Mr Paul Boateng, for Labour in Hertfordshire West, has a notional majority in his favour on the new boundaries. It is one of only 200, and he has against him Labour's standing in the polls, the large increase in home ownership from subsidized sales of new town housing in the constituency, and the remains of a bitter controversy over how he was selected. That has led some local Labour Party activists to go to Birmingham to work for the man he defeated.

All the main parties, while still not putting forward ethnic minority candidates for safe seats, are eager to win the ethnic vote. Britain's 2.2 million strong ethnic minorities, heavily concentrated in and around the inner cities of the Midlands, Leicester and London make up more than 25 per cent of the population in 16 constituencies and an appreciable proportion in a number more.

Such distribution has led both Conservatives and Labour to calculate that there are 50 seats where the ethnic vote could significantly affect the result, and there have also been attempts to identify "ethnic marginal" - seats where the ethnic vote is larger than the existing party majority.



Mr Paul Boateng: Notional minority

The theory that in these seats - anything from 20 to nearly 40, depending on whose calculations are used - the ethnic minorities effectively decide the result, is open to question, however.

A study carried out by the Commission for Racial Equality at the 1979 election showed that in 24 constituencies sampled, Labour received 90 per cent of the West Indian vote and 86 per cent of the Asian vote. The Conservatives gained only 3 per cent and 8 per cent respectively.

Dr Le Lohé believes that the main influence of the ethnic minorities is to save seats for Labour when there is a big swing to the Conservatives. Thus, he says, it is likely that the ethnic minorities' vote saved Labour two seats in Leicester, two in inner London and one in the West Midlands in 1979.

There are some signs that this pattern is beginning to change. The Conservatives are convinced that as they become more established, small shopkeepers and businessmen among the Asian community are natural Conservative material. The SDP and Liberals have also put appreciable effort into courting the ethnic vote and have put up more Asian and black candidates in seats with appreciable ethnic minorities than the other parties.

There is also increasing evidence of disillusion among black activists with the Labour Party, not least for its failure to select black candidates for safe seats.

Three ethnic minority organizations - the Confederation of Indian Organisations, the West Indian Standing Conference and the Federation of Bangladeshi Organisations have for this election joined together to put up three candidates.

And while many young West Indians seem disillusioned with all the main parties, the Alliance may gain some votes as a result of suspicion of the Labour Party.

in politics at Bradford University says the chief effect of this is simply to make safer for Labour inner city seats which Labour would anyway expect to win.

A recent Office of Population and Censuses and Surveys study suggested that only just over 70 per cent of the ethnic minorities are registered, against well over 90 per cent of whites. Against that, there is evidence that Asians in particular, once registered, tend to use their vote more than whites. A further limiting factor on the influence of the ethnic minorities is their overwhelming tendency to vote Labour. Dr Michel Le Lohé, senior lecturer



Marchers crossing Western Avenue, Ealing yesterday. (Photograph: John Voss)

March may not reach rally target

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

As the People's March for Jobs continued through the outskirts of London yesterday, there were doubts whether the organizers would reach their unofficial 250,000 target for a mass rally tomorrow.

Union leaders are expressing fears that some activists may opt to stay in their constituencies to help in Labour's election battle instead of making the trek to Hyde Park.

If the demonstration turns out to be a public relations flop, it will have proved Mr Michael Foot right. When the march was being organized, he had considerable reservations about its timing. He pointed out that Mrs Margaret Thatcher might well call an election and that would mean the Labour movement's resources would be stretched.

Mr Ronald Todd, chairman of the national organizing committee, still believes that there will be a "massive turnout" tomorrow and that it will be the biggest unemployment demonstration ever seen in Britain. But he agreed that many potential supporters might want to stay in their constituencies.

Leading the march as it passed over Western Avenue, Ealing, near the Hoover factory, Mr Alan Millington, aged 47, chief marshal for the West Midlands contingent, said: "We on the march have not mentioned any figure."

"The election and the rally are not a contradiction in any way. They are both part of a campaign to make full employment the central political issue."

Mr Millington, a machinist on unpaid leave from a vehicle components factory in Wolverhampton, said that the march was not "pro-Labour as such" and added that it would be "arrogant to tell people who to vote for".

"People must draw their own conclusions from each party's attitude to unemployment. As far as I'm concerned there is only one party which attempts to bring about full employment, and that is Labour."

He said that the march contained "young and old, black and white, employed and unemployed, trade unionists and non-trade unionists".

The demonstrators, clad in yellow and green jackets and T-shirts, were greeted yesterday by the usual mixture of emotional support, antagonism and apathy as they made for Southall.

Today Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, will give them a civic reception at County Hall.

Candidates take out insurance

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

More than 300 candidates across all the main political parties, including Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr James Callaghan, Mr Roy Jenkins and Mr David Steel, have taken out insurance against legal actions under the Representation of the People Act 1983.

The insurance policy was launched by Legal Benefits Ltd just after the election date was announced to provide protection for candidates against legal actions that can run to tens of thousands of pounds in costs.

No such certainty surrounds Mr David Martin, the Conservative aspirant in Yeovil, where the Liberals have a strong candidate in Mr Paddy Ashdown.

In Bath bright young Mr Chris Patten for the Conservatives faces Mr Malcolm Dean, fresh from *The Guardian's* nursery of new Alliance candidates. Regional Conservatives believe the seat is much safer than some local party pessimists apparently admit.

The Bristol area campaign is still dominated by Mr Benn in Bristol, East. Much as Conservatives want to tip him out after 32 years as an MP in the city, many suspect he will narrowly chalk up his thirteenth parliamentary victory.

The policy was devised in the wake of the case of Mr Adrián Shale, a Liberal candidate in the local council election in Richmond in 1981.

He and his agent faced a legal bill of almost £50,000 as a result of an action mounted by his Tory opponent over minor errors in election expenses.

Pym expects to stay Foreign Secretary

By Rodney Courtney

Mr Francis Pym expects to continue as Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary in any Conservative government that is formed after the general election.

He acknowledges that there are differences of approach between himself and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, but says they have an "extremely good" working relationship.

There has been speculation that if the Conservatives are returned, Mrs Thatcher would want to appoint someone else as Foreign Secretary. There have been one or two incidents in public which have made it appear that their relationship is strained.

That has led to Mr Pym being questioned on the matter by electors as he campaigns in his constituency of Cambridge, South-east.

It is a standard part of his campaign speeches to praise Mrs Thatcher's "strong and courageous" leadership.

At one meeting he responded to a question by saying: "There are issues upon which Mrs Thatcher and I, and indeed many other members of the Cabinet, take different approaches and different views. How could it possibly be otherwise? It is not peculiar to me, but we have a very good working relationship as Mrs

Thatcher herself would certainly tell you. And we have the recognition that different people do have different points of view."

"And I can only tell you that we have an extremely good working relationship."

Chelmsford lead

Mr Norman St John Stevens looks set to retain his seat at Chelmsford, Essex, despite a strong challenge from the Liberals, according to an opinion poll conducted for Anglo Television. He has 48 per cent of the vote, with Liberal candidate Mr Stuart Mole, Liberal, on 43 per cent and Mr Clive Playford, Labour, on 9 per cent.

Provisional Sinn Fein with its "armalite and ballot box" approach to politics, rejects British rule, opposes the Assembly but wants reunification and it also defends the rights of Irish people to resist British occupation, campaigning for a democratic socialist republic free from foreign occupation and sectarianism.

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For the Workers Party a comprehensive Bill of Rights for the province would act as a basis for a return to a devolved government and supports the Assembly.

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Like the DUP, the Alliance Party fully supports the Assembly and wants devolution but recognises that it can never come until it is exercised on a partnership basis between nationalists and Unionist.

The Social Democratic and Labour Party says no solution to the problem can be found internally and instead looks for a change in relationships within the Province, within Ireland and between Britain and Ireland.

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Like the DUP, the Alliance Party fully

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THE MAP WE'VE CONVINCED THE WORLD OF

No, it's not wishful thinking.

Of the non-European nations trading in Western Europe, the two largest put Britain at the heart of their international telecommunications.

Japan has nine major trading houses operating in the area. All nine centre their European telecommunications in London.

And of the private circuits between North America and Europe, over 50% end up here in the UK. So, for America, too, there's no doubt of our position in Europe.

The reason for this heartening state of affairs isn't hard to find.

We're able to provide companies with private leased circuits to the UK (circuits used exclusively

by the companies concerned) which can then be 'switched' through to any part of Europe, and connect with any public network on the way.

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Marchais appeal succeeds

Afghans agree to release French doctor they jailed for 8 years

From Diana Geddes
Paris

Dr Philippe Augoyard, the young French doctor who was captured by Soviet troops in Afghanistan last January and sentenced to eight years in prison, has been reprieved and will be expelled from Afghanistan within the next couple of days, the Afghan Charge D'Affaires in Paris announced yesterday.

Mr Hamid Nezam, Second Counsellor at the Afghan Embassy, said that the intervention of M Georges Marchais, leader of the French Communist Party, had "played a decisive role" in the release of Dr Augoyard. At no time had the French Government submitted an official request for his release, Mr Nezam added.

Dr Augoyard's release was a "gesture of goodwill towards the French people". He said that the Russians had been in no way involved.



Dr Augoyard: Morale still high.

The French Foreign Ministry refused to make any direct comment on Mr Nezam's assertion, save to say that from the moment of Dr Augoyard's capture on January 16, the Government had taken repeated steps to try to secure his release.

Fatah mission to Moscow

PLO rift puts Russia on spot

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet is uncertain how to react to the split in Fatah, the main faction within the Palestine Liberation Organisation, according to Middle Eastern sources said a Fatah delegation, headed by Mr Salah Khalaf, had found that the Russians so far were reluctant to lend support to rebel PLO officers opposed to Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, and were inclined to support Mr Arafat, who has always received Soviet backing in the past. The Fatah delegation is holding talks with Soviet officials.

Mr Khalaf has been a staunch follower of Mr Arafat, although he recently expressed some concern over the "grievances" of rebel PLO officers, thus appearing to distance himself slightly from the PLO chairman. Mr Arafat faces growing opposition in PLO ranks and around Damascus and in the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon.

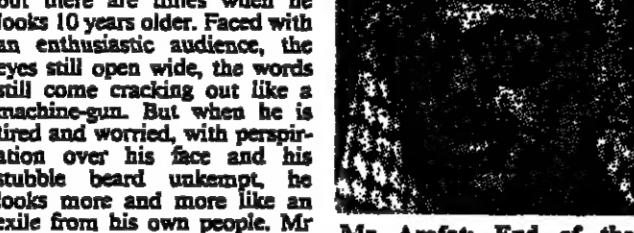
US review of Lebanon peace effort

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

The Reagan Administration will hold a high-level policy review here next week of US Middle East peace efforts which are "at a pause", after Syria's refusal to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

The consultations on how to help to carry out the Israeli-Lebanese agreement on withdrawal of Israeli forces will be under the direction of George Shultz, the Secretary of State. Israel has said it would withdraw its forces only if Syrian and PLO troops pulled out.

Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, will attend the policy



Why Arafat is no longer all things to all men

From Our Own Correspondent
Beirut

Mr Yassir Arafat is aged 52 but there are times when he looks 10 years older. Faced with an enthusiastic audience, the eyes still open wide, the words still come crackling out like a machine-gum. But when he is tired and worried, with perspiration over his face and his stubble beard unkempt, he looks more and more like an exile from his own people. Mr Arafat is a very worried man these days, and he looks it.

What he seems unable to do is to reveal the real identity of his policies to his own supporters.

Is he the moderate Palestinian leader bent on compromise and prepared to trade recognition with Israel, if that is the price for statehood? Or is he a radical, claiming that only war can change the balance of power in the Middle East, that he failed to realize that his 8,000 guerrilla fighters in Lebanon had been deeply humiliated?

So when the Bekaa mutineers accused him of preparing to withdraw from Lebanon, they gained sympathy among hundreds of Fatah guerrillas. When they condemned Mr Arafat's promotion of two officers who had allegedly fled their posts during last summer's invasion, it only served to reveal the discontent within the PLO.

In Beirut he could be all things to all men, ever loyal to his subordinates, ever aware of the need to talk about a "liberal democratic" nation "on any part of the land of Palestine". Question him in public, and he would aspire to a Palestinian nation that comprised all of Israel.

Last summer's Israeli invasion ended the mirage. When he was evacuated from Beirut with his guerrillas, he swore that the PLO would now gain its independence and be free from the pressures of other Arab nations.

But the shackles remained and Syria was able to probe the ambiguities in the hope of its 50,000 troops.



Mr Arafat: End of the mirage.

pushing Mr Arafat into the radical camp.

When he left Beirut, Mr Arafat told his guerrillas that their military defeat was a political victory. But it has gained them no dividends and travelling round Arab capitals these past six months, he failed to realize that his 8,000 guerrilla fighters in Lebanon had been deeply humiliated.

It is his failure to answer this that has largely brought upon him the gravest challenge to his leadership in his 14 years as PLO leader.

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Tourists hijacked in Spanish bank blasts

Iraq bombs two merchant ships

Rover rides reef gate

Thai sentence

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THE TIMES DIARY

Doubting Jim

Rumours were ripe last week that, after his contribution on defence policy, Jim Callaghan would make another major speech, declaring his rejection of Labour's manifesto pledge to take Britain out of the EEC. He has not made it, but I doubt that his views have changed since he spoke to MPs and trade union leaders backing the Labour Movement for Europe in the Cholmondeley room at the House of Lords on April 6 last year. Then he said: "I would need a lot of proof before I would want to go through the trauma of trying to negotiate ourselves out of the Common Market." Judging by the way the Common Market issue is being played down, a lot of other Labour politicians have the same doubts.

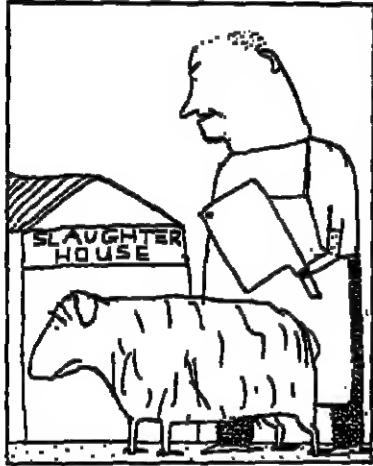
Wrong again

With the trustworthiness of Dr Nicanor Costa Méndez, Argentina's former foreign minister, at issue in the debate over the Belgrano sinking, it is worth noting that his Anglophilic is such that it has exposed him to ridicule in his home country. The satirical fortnightly *Humor* has dug up and reprinted an article Costa Méndez published in *La Nación* on March 26 1980, in which he praised "that marvellous England whose reflections and ideas still inspire the west, and that Oxford, humanist, through and through, producer of infinite literature, which has educated a majority of Mrs Thatcher's cabinet, and which has contributed in this way to a political and economic renovation which is the most interesting in today's Europe." You see, you can't believe a word the chap says.

Speechless

George Thomas, the retiring Speaker, will make an appeal in the name of Clement Attlee on Radio 4 tomorrow. Not a last-minute attempt to rally the party faithful, though Attlee's name has been invoked frequently in Labour's campaign. The Speaker will be making a non-partisan appeal, pegged to Attlee's centenary, for the Attlee Foundation, which funds projects for the young, the handicapped and deprived in London's East End. Attlee's many virtues included economy with words. "He would never use one syllable where none would do," according to Douglas Jay. In 1950, when he won by a slender six seats, he became unusually loquacious: "We're carrying on. That's all," he said.

BARRY FANTONI



Just Williams

William Williams of Abergavenny intends to fight hard to be returned to Parliament as a Welsh Nationalist MP. He will need to. He is standing in Putney. Williams is a City stockbroker so he must know the return on his £150 will not be exactly gilt-edged. Anyway, his wife thinks it is a daft idea, and she will be voting Tory.

Of course it is not only The Times which has misprints. Hence the surprising sentence in Conservative Angela Rumbold's open letter to constituents in the Mitcham News. She wrote: "During this campaign I will meet many of you in person . . . It came out as: "During this campaign I will meet many of you in prison."

Injured party

A press release has been issued complaining that the Conservatives' full-page advertisements highlighting supposed similarities between the Labour and Communist manifestos are "Tory smears". "Quite apart", it says, "from the fantastic waste of money involved in these adverts - which must be sickening to the unemployed people, pensioners and all who are forced to live on or below the poverty line - it is crystal clear that the Tories do not try to defend their record over the last four years." You may have guessed. It is not the Labour Party writing, but the Communists, who think they have been smeared for not being sufficiently left-wing.

I am sorry, but Michael Foot's blotto rhythms are going to be just about on the bottom on June 9. Margaret Thatcher on the other hand, least while physically rather whacked, is aiming to be on an intellectual and emotional high. Using the party leaders' birthdays and a home computer, I have analysed their on-line rhythm charts for the vital election period. David Steel's intellect sharpens as polling day approaches, but he is drained.

By comparison, on the other hand, Roy Jenkins, on the other hand, will experience an emotional peak, but physically and intellectually he will go dulled. It still looks as if there is no alternative.

PHS

Diana Geddes talks to survivors of the June 1944 massacre



Unchanged from June 1944, the shell of Oradour. Right, memorials to some who died

Oradour: the agony that cries out for vengeance

Paris

"When a man like Heinz Barth is found, how can you let him live? He must be burnt to death like he burnt others. He deserves the death penalty and more. I lost 23 members of my family in the flames, including my mother, my two sisters and my four-year-old daughter."

Mme Jeanine Renaud, aged 63, sat pale-faced and trembling in her home at Oradour-sur-Glane, near Limoges, desperately trying to hold back the tears as she talked. Nearly 40 years after the Nazi massacre of 642 civilians on June 10, 1944, in Oradour - whose ruins are less than 100 yards from the new village - she still relives that day as if it were yesterday.

Heinz Barth, a former SS officer, is due to be sentenced next week by an East Berlin court for his part in the massacre. He could face a firing squad. Five of the survivors of the Oradour massacre went to Berlin to testify at his trial, but not Mme Renaud. "I couldn't stand to see any German if I had seen Barth, I would have flown at his face."

She was a young mother of 24 on that June day in 1944, four days after the Allies had landed in Normandy. It was a Saturday, market day, and the village's population of some 350 was swollen to double its usual size. All the children from surrounding hamlets were at school for a medical inspection. Mme Renaud was with a client in her hairdressing salon opposite the village church when she saw the first German trucks arrive shortly after 2pm.

Oradour, deep in the quiet, lush Limousin countryside, had almost ignored the war. There were no rations, no known connexions with Resistance fighters, and no German had ever been seen in the village, despite more than three years of occupation. Mme Renaud saw no reason to feel afraid, but her client, a refugee from Lorraine, immediately warned her to flee.

She ran into the street in search of her husband, who was working as a garage mechanic at the other end of the village, leaving her little daughter in the care of her grandmother. The Germans were already bursting into houses, order-

ing everyone to assemble in the market square for "an identity check". She heard gunfire behind her, and, terrified, took refuge in a friend's garden near the garage. There she remained hidden throughout the long hours of the slaughter and pillaging, not knowing what was going on, or why, but hearing and imagining too much.

"I heard gunfire, explosions, the sound of German boots. I saw smoke. I heard screams. I still hear them. The village was engulfed with fire. Again the sound of German boots running. More shooting. Then, after a long time, silence. It was night. We crept out, and escaped across the river to my mother-in-law's house in a neighbouring village.

"At dawn, we came back. The ground was still burning hot. The village was a pile of black, smouldering ruins. An acrid stench filled the air. We went straight to the church. It was the most terrible, unforgettable sight. Hundreds of disfigured, charred bodies, women and children, everywhere. I searched and searched for my child, my mother, my sisters, but found nothing. Everyone looked the same.

"I saw the leg of a little girl wearing one of the shoes that I'd passed on from my daughter when she grew too big for them. That was the only thing I recognized. Barth's trial has brought it all back so vividly. At night, I don't sleep. But what will be the purpose of the trial if they just let him off as they did the Alsatians in 1933?"

Mme Renaud and her husband are among a dozen survivors of the massacre who are still alive. All were horrified by the decision of the French parliament to grant a total amnesty to 13 Frenchmen from Alsace who had been conscripted into the German army and who were found guilty by a military tribunal in Bordeaux of having taken part in the massacre. (Barth was one of 46 German officers condemned to death in absentia by the same tribunal.) The survivors have never forgiven the MPs involved in that decision, who included François Mitterrand, and there was talk of a by-election when President Mitterrand visited the

tomb of the victims in Oradour in May 1982.

Not all the survivors or relatives of the Oradour victims feel such an urgent need for Barth's execution as Mme Renaud. Indeed, many think it stupid to stir up painful memories by holding such a trial so many years after the event. But now that it has begun, they do not want another sham. They acknowledge that Barth's death will not bring back their loved ones, but this time they want to see justice done, and if that means the firing squad, they will not shed any tears.

Barth and his fellow officers wiped out an entire village of apparently completely innocent people, including 205 babies and children and 240 women. Many were burnt alive after being shot and wounded, the men in garages and barns, the women and children in the church. More than 200 houses were then burnt to the ground. The reason for the massacre has never been discovered. There was talk of reprisals for the kidnapping of a German officer by French Resistance fighters. But why Oradour?

Today, a large sign in French and English, "Sauvons-Toi, Remembra", marks the entrance of the ruined village, which has been kept virtually as it was on the day after the massacre. The mangled remains of a baby's pram, a bed-frame, a child's bicycle, a sewing machine litter the ruins. The broken wifes of the old tramway from Limoges to St Nazaire hang overhead. An unrecognizable mass of bronze lies in the roofless nave of the church where the bells fell in a molten heap. Rusty, burnt-out cars remain in streets and garages where their owners left them.

About 500,000 visitors come to Oradour every year, including many Germans, Alsatians, and British. More are expected this year because of the publicity surrounding Barth's trial. "They come as tourists and leave as pilgrims", some of the old villagers say.

The new village has 1,300 inhabitants, few having any connection with old Oradour. Many are irritated by the endless harping back to the massacre; they want to be left in peace to get on with their own affairs.

The new village, with its traditional granite and cement, white-shuttered houses, its shaded pavements, fountains, its church, its schools and its bustling shops, already has an air of settled prosperity about it. Apart from tourist-dependent trade, the main activities are porcelain, stone masonry and farming. The only slight oddity is that nearly all its streets are numbered rather than named after local dignitaries, as would usually be the case in a French village. "It allowed us to avoid a lot of problems," the mayor explains. "We thought that calling the main street Avenue le 10 Juin was enough for us. We did not want to wallow too much in the painful past".

For some 20 years after the war, no fetes or marriages were held in the village during June. Germans were *persona non grata*, and wreaths left by Germans on the Oradour victims' tomb were trampled underfoot. Most of that has now changed. The official association of victims' families tries to live up to its motto of "Neither to hate, nor to forget". But M Camil Beaujou, president of the association, says he would still remove a German wreath if he saw it on the tomb.

M Beaujou was not in the village at the time of the massacre, but both his grandparents and his mother were killed. Why did he, Mme Renaud and half a dozen other survivors decide to come back to live so close to the scene of the horror? "This is my home", he says simply. "I was one of the first to return. For a long time I felt traumatised. It was very gloomy at first, with no one around, but I was born and brought up here. Whenever I visit the devastated village I still see everyone at their doors and at their work as if they were still there".

Mme Renaud has the same sort of feeling. "I often go to the ruins," she says, "but only when there is no one else around, so that I can be alone with my family. I see my sisters there, my mother, my house. I'm pleased the village has been left as it is. People must remember."

Walking a few days ago with the People's March for Jobs through lush country. Huge roadside chestnut trees ablaze with white candles, beaches in their first blush of leaf, starlit hosts to the 400 £2-a-day-plus-all-expenses-paid unemployed workers in their too immaculate, too well colour-coordinated green and yellow waterproofs as they make their good-humoured way towards the capital.

Noting the large number of expensive, foreign mountain-walking boots, the odd Japanese camera,

the discreet vans and trucks with nurses and a rock band in attendance, all deployed by these supposedly destitute workers, the writer was struck by the contrast between this well-organized, well-financed yellow regiment, led by efficient marshals into halls belonging to the local authority, and the spontaneous Jarroby march that the organizers hoped to emulate; small men, hungry, desperate, stopping for cups of tea and bites of bread where they could get them, sleeping where they could.

Food, shelter, warmth, material benefits: all these are now readily obtainable in Britain. The working majority, people and robots, can and will provide. Accordingly, we must redefine the terms of the social debate.

The People's March, instead of claiming a right that is unlikely to be accepted by the majority, would be much better occupied protesting that in a successful society unemployment, far from being a disaster, could, with imagination and courage, be seen to be a singular sign of success.

By offering material remedies designed to eliminate unemployment altogether when people know perfectly well that full employment is a chimera, political activists and political leaders destroy their own credibility and avoid the real issue.

Very soon only a small proportion of the population will need to work, with the help of machines, to support the rest. It is time attitudes changed. The stigma has to be removed from unemployment. It must be explained to people that there is nothing inherently wrong with them simply because they are unemployed; that society is pleased to support them until they can find a job.

Roll on the day when governments announce a rise in the numbers of unemployed with pride as more and more people at last escape the slavery of industrial life, are, at last, relieved of the appalling working conditions, the unsatisfying, repetitive tasks, the danger, the diseases, the dark squalid mills that the industrial revolution bequeathed us.

And roll on the day when the marchers say that they are petitioning the nation for the right to work. But that is not what they mean. In fact, they are calling for a new right, a right to a job.

Unemployment has undoubtedly been the dominant issue during this election. The fundamental message of Labour, and a lesser extent the Alliance, has been a claim that there is a right to a job and that it is the duty of government to enforce the right on behalf of the unemployed.

When the time came for the marchers to leave the school where they were lunching as the chief marshall called them to order: "Right Comrades . . .", he began. A shudder ran through the hall. Perhaps they were remembering those states in which there is no official unemployment.

David Hart is a novelist and political adviser. His novel, *The Colonel*, is published by Blond and Briggs, price £6.95.

Scargill, here's your chance

JUNE 4 1983

Jock
Bruce-Gardyne

In the first of these articles which I penned as the election campaign began, I ventured the heretical thought that from the Tory point of view, the less we heard from Mr Wedgwood Benn the better. This, I suggested, was no time to go scaring traditional Labour voters with too much of an insight into what their party had become. I confess it had not occurred to me that Michael Foot would himself pull up before we entered the home straight. But it must be far too late by now for Labour to hope to woo the disaffected punters back with barrack-room abuse from Denis Healey. So attention to the lacklustre progress of the Liberals and Social Democrats revives. Can they now pick up momentum? And what would happen if they did?

It is perfectly true, as Cecil Parkinson, the Conservative Party chairman, and others have reasonably reminded us, that every Labour government since Attlee's has owed its ticket into Downing Street to third party votes. In 1964 the Liberals were Harold Wilson's stalking horse; in 1974 it was a combination of Liberals, nationalists and Ulstermen which brought his bacon home on the lowest postwar Labour vote till then. And it is also perfectly true that from far earlier than that - right back to the 1920s - whenever the Liberals have had a chance to pick or bess a partner it is Labour they have chosen. Indeed in 1976, when Jim Callaghan lost his parliamentary majority, David Steel defected his party to sustain the Labour Government for a good deal less than a song.

This time the ambition of the Gang of Four and friends is to hold the balance of power in a hung parliament. In reality, of course, if such a parliament were to come to birth on Thursday night the leader of the largest single party would be asked, and presumably accept the invitation, to form a minority government and carry on until it lost a vote of confidence. Be that as it may, anyone who might be tempted to switch to the self-styled Alliance should surely pause to ponder how they would use that balance if by any chance it came to them.

And the answer is clear: they would seek to use it for one purpose as the one unique ingredient which genuinely differentiates them from the other parties.

Not for PR (of which we've hardly heard a whisper). Not for industrial co-partnership, or getting rid of

Trident, or negative income tax. But for what they call "an incomes strategy that would stick". The Labour Party pretends that it would tame inflation with the ghost of Mr Solomon Binding: a palaver with the unions. They kid no-one - not even, one assumes, themselves. The Government promises to keep up the pressure on the financial causes of inflation. But the Jenkins/Cyril Smith roadshow wants another norm for wages, with fines and price controls comparability à la Cloche, and laws to ban inflation if people won't behave.

As they say, this time it would be different: they would have a mandate from the people. Moreover, it wouldn't be one of temporary, here today gone tomorrow, set of incomes rules, but a permanent fixture. You might as well say that if all criminals got a life sentence, there would be no more prison riots. And are we seriously to believe that Lord Hugh Scanlon in 1967, or Mick McGahey in 1973, or Alan Fisher in 1978, would have gone quietly if Harold Wilson or Ted Heath, or Jim Callaghan could only have said to them "Look here, chaps, I've got a mandate".

Forget the overwhelming evidence that all a wage control can do, at best, is to defer the impact of inflation for six months or so. Forget the spectacle of un-elected, wholly unrepresentative union chieftains (literally) laying down the law for Parliament as the price of their benevolence. The ultimate indictment of this folly is that precisely because it takes away from unions the very purpose of their existence, it gives a golden opportunity to those among the leaders who yearn to use industrial muscle for political objectives, and deprives the others of any choice but to make common cause with that yearning. And when the Government is forced to beat retreat they have the nerve to tell us that "the nation is ungovernable".

So we have been warned. Those who vote the means on Thursday must understand the end. If Arthur Scargill has an excuse of sorts, he would be voting Social Democrat. But then he hasn't, has he?

The author, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, was Conservative MP for Knaresborough. He is not seeking re-election.

Monday: Barbara Castle

David Hart

Make the robots march for jobs

Walking a few days ago with the People's March for Jobs through lush country. Huge roadside chestnut trees ablaze with white candles, beaches in their first blush of leaf, starlit hosts to the 400 £2-a-day-plus-all-expenses-paid unemployed workers in their too immaculate, too well colour-coordinated green and yellow waterproofs as they make their good-humoured way towards the capital.

What he would have done had it been impossible to get an incomes policy one cannot say; yet this is the key issue in contemporary political economy. The question which none of the three parties has honestly faced is how do you get a non-inflationary, full employment policy in varying mixes - are the only available "vents" for distributional conflict?

Keynes himself was thus much more cautious about the possibilities of economic management, and much more flexible about its objectives, than postwar Keynesian policy has been. Much of it resembles nothing so much as demand-management on the booze, bringing its inevitable reaction in the form of Mrs Thatcher with her fiscal teetotalism.

How would Keynes have viewed the choices currently facing the British electorate? He was a lifelong member of the Liberal Party, and I see no reason to doubt that his vote would have gone to the Alliance, which is today the sole legacy in British politics of what is genuine and valid in the Keynesian philosophy. At the height of the Battle of Britain in 1940 he wrote:

"Civilization is a tradition from the past, a miraculous construction made by our fathers of which they knew the vulnerability better than we do, hard to come by and easily lost. We have to escape from the invalidism of the Left which has eaten up the wisdom and inner strength of many good causes. The old guard on the Right, on their side, must surely recognize, if any reason or prudence is theirs, that the existing system is palpably disabled and that the idea of its continuing to function unmodified with half the world in dissolution is just sclerotic."

Keynes always sought a middle way between individualism and invalidism. Those who aspire to his mantle can do no less.

The author is Professor of International Studies at Warwick University. The first volume of his biography of Keynes will be published this autumn.

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JUNE 83

Jock

Bruce-Gardyne

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DAMNED STATISTICS

Unemployment has been rising, is rising and will go on rising for the foreseeable future. That is the underlying and unchanging trend. Yesterday's figures merely confirm it. The small print - seasonal adjustments, over-sixties off the register, youth employment schemes and so on - remains the small print. It has in fact been rising here at twice the annual average rate of the OECD for the past twenty three years, as British competitiveness has declined and domestic demand turned into imports.

Those are the economic facts. They are not the facts of life for millions of people both in work and out of it. The significance of the figure is only brought home at the margin where people are either just in or just out of work. In an opinion poll last week this attitude was brought to light by the fact that a majority of respondents said that though unemployment was the most important national issue inflation was the most important issue for them and their families.

Sadly, figures have come to replace words as the medium of ideas in politics. That may be why employment has not surfaced in the election as an argument which can be sustained with passion, since the statistics themselves are meaningless. The poverty of an argument based on statistics is sharply revealed when it comes to the search for political inspiration. It has been clear for years that an expanding labour force, with half a million more people in the sixteen-nineteen age group, and three-quarters of a million more in the sixty-sixty-four age group would raise the number of unemployed above three million, even with growth in the economy. Without growth only the expansion of para-work schemes has kept the real figure so low.

In political terms this statistical enormity is an abstraction.

There is little difference between saying there are three million people out of work and twenty one million in work. Politicians of all parties have failed to discover a different and more humane language in which to discuss the whole question of work and society. They have failed because they are impaled on this obsession with statistics, whereas the real issue is the changing nature of work and the whole pattern of working life in a society which is deeply accustomed to the idea of institutional employment.

The government has failed to have a vision of this change because it is too frightened to admit that a natural rate of unemployment in the future economic model may be higher than politicians have led electors to expect in the oft-spoken but unfulfilled post-war promises to provide full employment. That failure has led to an inability to find language which can combine an understandable, compassionate and inspiring vision of that future working society, with one which does not jar too acceptably with the explanation for the transitional pains experienced on the way.

Thus for all parties we have the language of mitigation. The Conservatives emphasize job schemes and the ultimate benefits of price stability in creating jobs. From the two opposition parties something even less satisfactory emerges - a statistical approach which is to buy jobs in disregard both of the fact of change in the structure of the working society and of the benefit which might be derived from it.

Society has suffered from inflation for forty years. It has also suffered the illusion that full employment can be bought by governments. Rising inflation has bred an expectation of future inflation. Rising unemployment has not so neatly bred an

incredulity in government's capacity to provide jobs. However, the containment of inflation became a primary economic policy even before Mrs Thatcher was elected, as illustrated by the policies of the Labour Government between 1975 and 1977.

With price rises down to 4 per cent the long campaign is approaching completion, in the sense that there is a public recognition that the very high inflation rates of the 1970s need not be repeated, and anyway do not provide society with more jobs. The worst possible change, for those who want lower unemployment as well as those who want lower inflation, would be for inflationary expectations to resurface. That is why the opposition policies about unemployment are unfortunate. They would aggravate inflationary expectations and reverse the progress achieved, at great cost, over the past nine years.

Both opposition parties are willing to quantify an employment target, but are unwilling to state what would be the highest acceptable level of inflation for the achievement of that target. A society fed on statistics might be more easily seduced by the promise of a statistical reduction in the unemployment total than by the present government's reluctance to make any promises about the total, and its mere reiteration of an ultimate goal of price stability. The starkness of that message would certainly mean that inflationary expectations will receive no encouragement from a Conservative victory. Its starkness may be its strength, but also its weakness. Politics is about ideas and the transmission of ideas, which requires language. What is missing from the Conservative message is a feeling for those who have suffered and are still to suffer along the way.

In political terms this statistical enormity is an abstraction.

A LOSING LEADER

The revolt against Mr Yassir Arafat's leadership within the Fatah movement can no longer be dismissed as a storm in a tea cup, whipped up by Colonel Gaddafi with Syrian connivance, although that is how Mr Arafat himself and his principal military deputy, "Abu Jihad", have been strenuously trying to depict it. It is now clear that the Palestine leader faces the most serious challenge from within the ranks of his own followers since he became chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization's executive fifteen years ago - indeed, since he founded Fatah itself in the late 1950s.

It is hardly surprising that the Palestinian movement should be affected by an internal crisis. That is the normal consequence, for any organization, a severe setback or a prolonged failure to achieve even its minimal objectives. Nor is it abnormal for the leadership of such an organization to react by attempting to present its defeats as victories.

Last year's war in Lebanon was a defeat for the PLO. Not, perhaps, such an overwhelming and final defeat as its architect, Mr Ariel Sharon, had hoped; nor a dishonourable defeat - for while the Palestinian defences in south Lebanon were quickly overrun, the Palestinian resistance in Beirut itself was courageous and impressive; but a defeat all the same. As the late Dr Issam Sartawi remarked bitterly in the corridors of the Palestine National Council at

Algiers last February, "a few more victories like that, and we'll be holding our next meeting in Fiji".

Today's mutineers are no friends of Dr Sartawi. In their eyes one of Mr Arafat's grave errors, if not crimes, is precisely to have associated himself with people like Sartawi and the compromise - as they would say, defeatist - policies for which he stood. But on that point they and Sartawi are at one. According to Mr Musa Awad ("Abu Akram"), the latest Fatah commander to join the revolt, most Fatah officers were against leaving Beirut last August and some had even threatened to fire on the ships" that came to take them out. Mr Arafat, it should be remembered, agreed to this evacuation on the basis of assurances given by Mr Philip Habib, the American negotiator, about the safety of the Palestinian civilians left behind. Nine days after the last PLO guerrillas left Beirut they were followed out by the US Marine. A week after that hundreds of Palestinian men women and children were massacred in Sabra and Chatila.

The murderers were Lebanese Phalangists. The world blamed Israel for allowing them to do it. Mr Arafat blamed America for breaking its word. Phalangists, Israel, America to the fighters of al-Fatah are all enemies, of whom the worst should be expected. For them the blame must fall on their own leaders, and inescapably on Mr Arafat.

It is in that light that they see his flirtation with King Hussein and with the Reagan plan. He has become, in their eyes, a man too prone to make concessions in return for empty promises. Yet the concessions he has made on the political front have always been verbal and ambiguous, and therefore have never been enough to produce results which would enable him to explain his policy openly and defend it to his own supporters. He has tried repeatedly to fudge the issue; and when leaders do that, they inevitably become less democratic, relying on bureaucratic and procedural subterfuges rather than on open debate among their supporters. It is to this style of leadership that the Fatah rebels object, and in that at least they are right.

But they have no credible substantive policy to offer. "We are determined to return to Sabra and Chatila, and to South Lebanon, and from there we will go on to liberate Palestine," says Abu Akram. These are empty words. Moreover, for all his faults, Mr Arafat's international celebrity is an asset the PLO would find it very difficult to replace. He is recognized as "Mr Palestine" by the people of the occupied territories, by the Palestinian diaspora, and indeed by the world at large. If he is to be their leader, it is high time he gave them a clearer lead.

THE GREEN GRASSY SLOPES OF THE BOYNE

The silver pen with which Carson signed the Solemn League and Covenant against Home Rule in 1912 having slipped through their fingers at auction earlier this year, Ulster's Unionist organizations now have a chance to bid for an even holier momento: the field of the Boyne itself. Thirty acres of it, the bit with the obelisk (they blew it up not long ago, but the stump remains), is on the market.

Macaulay inspected the ground before writing his famous account of the battle and described it in words the estate agent might do worse than adopt, omitting the condescension that Irishmen rightly resent. "Fields of wheat, woodlands, meadows bright with daisies and clover, slope gently down to the edge of the Boyne... A valley now so rich and cheerful that the Englishman who gazes on it may imagine himself to be in one of the most highly favoured parts of his own highly favoured country." He found the obelisk, which marked the place where King William was wounded the

day before the battle. Breakfasting with his reconnaissance party within full view and range of the enemy's guns, he was struck in the shoulder by a ball from a sixpounder. Rumours of his death reached the Continent, and the bonfires in Paris were extinguished only by the gusts of King James's headlong flight from the field of battle.

This is sacred ground indeed; the inspiration of the Glorious Twelfth (July 1 1690, Old Style); when Catholic power in Ireland was broken and two hundred and thirty years of Protestant Ascendancy were assured. Then Orangemen remember:

King William
And your fathers who with him did join
And fought for our glorious deliverance
On the green, grassy slopes of the Boyne.
Unfortunately for the purposes of pious cultivation, history has awarded final possession of the field to Catholic Ireland after all. It is twenty-five miles south of the border, a fact which severely limits the practical

possibilities of loyal exploitation. The broken obelisk is a reminder of that, if any is needed. The question what an Orangeman would do with it if he had it should be enough to prevent inflation of the price of the property beyond its agricultural value.

Unless by any chance the Forum for a New Ireland that the Taoiseach has convened in Dublin Castle really wants to make it mark, it could step in and purchase the site, and then in a ceremony decked with the symbolism of reconciliation convey the title to the Loyal Orange Institution. Dr Fitzgerald, Mr Haughey, Mr Spring are drawn up on the southern bank. Mr Hume with a detachment of the SDLP holds Slane Bridge five miles upstream. Dr Paisley and the Rev Martin Smyth advance to take possession of the hallowed plot. The reverberation of Lambeg drums mingles with crackle of revolver shots in answering salutation. A New Ireland indeed. Macaulay, thou shouldst be living at that hour.

THE TIMES SATURDAY JUNE 4 1983

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr Healey's remarks and the Falklands factor

From Lord Thomas of Swynnerton

Sir, The statements by Mr Denis Healey about the Prime Minister in the Falklands crisis are barely believable to those who heard his speech in the House of Commons on May 20, 1982, on the occasion of the Argentine rejection of the last of Britain's compromise proposals (proposals which any rational Argentine government would have accepted, and which would repay a re-examination by those who now think that the Government was anxious to go to war).

Mr Healey said that "the Government's detailed account of their proposals and the Argentine response show beyond any reasonable doubt that the Prime Minister and her colleagues have been prepared to make many concessions, some of them unwelcome to us as they clearly are to many Conservative members, for the sake of a negotiated settlement". He agreed that "some increase in the military pressure exerted on Argentina is now justified" (quotations from Hansard, volume 24, No. 120, May 20, 1982, columns 545 and 548).

The negotiations which failed on May 20 incidentally were much the most serious ones in the course of the Falklands crisis, were long before the sinking of the Belgrano, embarked on its ill-fated mission which, whatever it was, was certainly not pacific. Informed opinion suggests it was reconnaissance or surveillance of the task force.

The communication from HMG to the Government of Argentina on April 23 incidentally were much the most serious ones in the course of the Falklands crisis, were long before the sinking of the Belgrano, embarked on its ill-fated mission which, whatever it was, was certainly not pacific. Informed opinion suggests it was reconnaissance or surveillance of the task force.

If Mr Brownjohn would direct his attention to the terms of the communication sent by HMG to the Government of Argentina on April 23 he would in large part have answered his own question and those of others who either overlook or choose to ignore this later communication. Argentina had received it well before their warship, the Belgrano, embarked on its ill-fated mission which, whatever it was, was certainly not pacific. Informed opinion suggests it was reconnaissance or surveillance of the task force.

The communication from HMG to the Government of Argentina on April 23 was repeated in a letter from HMG to the President of the UN Security Council, the next day, April 24, and was in these terms (S/14997):

Further to [HMG's] letter dated 9 April 1982 (S/14963) notifying the maritime exclusion zone of 200 nautical miles from the centre of the Falkland Islands I have the honour to inform you that the following communication was conveyed

From Mr G. M. L. Smith.

Sir, Mr Denis Healey states that his accusation of the Prime Minister's "glorying in slaughter" referred to the liberation of South Georgia. There was no slaughter on South Georgia.

Millions of viewers will remember the BBC feature of the Prime Minister outside No 10, calling on reporters and others to join her in

Alliance and jobs

From the President of the Liberal Party

Sir, A surprising omission from your election article today (June 1) is any reference to the SDP/Liberal Alliance's distinctive policy for tackling the problem of unemployment. In the short term we are cautious and proffer only the reasonable hope of reducing unemployment by one million over the first two years of Alliance government by selective public investment in roads, railways, water, sewage and hospital building and by the abolition of the national insurance surcharge.

We would also act directly to create jobs in housing and environmental improvement, an extended youth training scheme and by giving grants to firms which create extra jobs equivalent to 80 per cent of the cost of keeping a man on the dole. Within this programme we would give priority to the young and the long-term unemployed to whom the apparent choice between no-hope Thatcherism and false hope Socialism is particularly depressing.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN C. GRIFFITHS, President,

Liberal Party Organisation,

Whitehall House,

41 Whitehall, SW1.

Short of breath

From Mr A. G. Marshall

Sir, The new changes in the drink/driving law should prove most interesting. Recently several of my magistrates had occasion to provide specimens of breath for analysis into a Lion Intoximeter device approved by the Home Office. At least three of them would now face 12 months' disqualification from driving because, after several attempts comprised of much huffing and puffing, they were unable to satiate the machine's appetite and so provide a reading.

Fortunately, the tests were at a demonstration but some concern was expressed that no option is given to supply blood or urine once a failure to supply a specimen of breath has occurred. It is not inconceivable that a temperate

motorist who has been involved in an accident could fail to supply sufficient breath for a roadside breath test, be arrested and subsequently fail after much genuine effort to provide two specimens of breath for analysis, thereby rendering himself liable to mandatory disqualification.

Local solicitors are now rubbing their hands in glee at the prospect of many pleas in mitigation and of attempting to persuade justices to find special reasons not to disqualify. For my own part, I am awaiting the result of my application to become an essential horse user - just in case.

Yours faithfully,

A. G. MARSHALL,

Justices' Clerk's Office,

Court House,

Queen Street,

Caenock, Staffordshire.

Irish neutrality

From Mr P. W. Duncanson

Sir, In his letter on the neutrality of the Irish Republic (May 20) Dr Roddy states, "We feel that this positive view of neutrality is shaped by the majority of people on this island". Yes, but among one section of the people of the island, the Northern Irish, the opposite is the case. The majority in the province are certainly not neutralist. They firmly support the principles and practise of collective defence.

This is one of the very difficult matters to which the Forum for a New Ireland will have to give its attention. I do not believe that the people of the Irish Republic fully appreciate the damage that was caused to the possibility of closer relations between their country and Northern Ireland by their Government's behaviour during the Falklands crisis.

In the North a very strong sense of identification with the Falkland Islanders was expressed. There was a sense of pride in the province's contribution of manpower to the task force and other contributions and fortuitous connections, such as the Belfast-built SS *Canberra*, the Belfast-made Sea Cat and Blowpipe missiles and the locally linked destroyer, HMS *Antrim*.

It is difficult to conceive of an international defence policy which could accommodate the majority attitudes in both parts of Ireland.

Yours sincerely,

P. W. DUNCANSON,

Lisburn, co. Antrim.

May 22.

Mr E. Orellana Benado

Balliol College, Oxford.

rejoicing, because the Argentines on South Georgia had surrendered without a single casualty on either side.

Yours faithfully,

G. M. L. SMITH,

Boodle's,

St James's Street, SW1.

June 2.

From Professor Colonel G. I. A. D. Draper

Sir, Mr Brownjohn, in his letter on the Belgrano (June 1), remarks that the circumstances surrounding this incident become "more inscrutable". Indeed they do, but their inscrutability might be reduced if he saw fit to cite the relevant communication as to engagements sent to the Government of Argentina by HMG on April 23, 1982, nine days before the sinking of the General Belgrano by HM's submarine Conqueror on May 2. It is not a question of whether the Belgrano was "outside the exclusion zone" or in which direction it was sailing in relation to that zone.

If Mr Brownjohn would direct his attention to the terms of the communication sent by HMG to the Government of Argentina on April 23 he would in large part have answered his own question and those of others who either overlook or choose to ignore this later communication.

It is apparent from the above that Mr Brownjohn's reference to the Belgrano being "no danger to the exclusion zone" is wholly misconceived.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. I. A. D. DRAPER,
16 Southover High Street,
Sussex,
June 2.

From Mr Christopher Short

Sir, If, at this stage in the election campaign, the Labour leadership are intent on questioning the judgment and decision of the Government during the Falklands conflict, it is debatable whether they should begin with a post-mortem of the General Belgrano.

Far more poignant and immediate are the dead of the Sir Galahad, of HMS Sheffield or of any British unit that suffered losses in the South Atlantic.

Yours sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER SHORT,
76 Church Road,
Tongue,
Pontypridd,
Mid Glamorgan.

June 2.

From Mr D. T. Downer

Sir, If the Belgrano had not been intended as a threat, she would have remained in harbour.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 3: Brigadier J F Thomas had the honour of being received by The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief, Corps of Royal Military Police, on relinquishing his appointment as Provost Marshal (Army). Colonel B Thomas had the honour of being received by Her Majesty on assuming the appointment of Provost Marshal (Army).

Mr R G Marlow had the honour of being received by The Queen and King's Blues on behalf of Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Santo Domingo.

Mrs Marlow had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Duke of Edinburgh this morning opened the Field Studies Centre of the Desidei Naturalists Society at Chelmsford Quay, Newbury, Berkshire. Royal Highness was received by Mr Major's Lord Lieutenant for Clwyd (Colonel Ellis Evans).

Afterwards The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron, attended the Headquarters of the British Association for Shooting and Conservation at Rossett, Clwyd, to mark the Association's Seventy-fifth Anniversary.

His Royal Highness, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Wynn, RN, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

CLARENCE HOUSE

June 3: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today honoured the Chairman of Council Sir Peter Maitland with her presence at Luncheon at University College London to mark the 150th Anniversary of the College.

Ruth, Lady Fermoy and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

June 3: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, this morning visited the Cathedral at St Edmunds and the Theatre Royal.

The Hon Mrs Wills and Major

The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

June 3: The Duke of Gloucester, General Officer in Chief, Royal Air Force, Northern Command, this morning to visit Ottawa to attend the celebrations marking the Centenary of St John Ambulance in Canada. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Blundell was in attendance.

Upon arrival at the Airport, His Royal Highness was received by Lieutenant-Colonel R B Manning, Senior Staff Officer Air Component Canadian Service Liaison Staff (Operations Representative), General Sir Rodney Moore, The Registrar, Order of St John and Wing Commander P Goodman, Acting Station Commander.

The Duchess of Gloucester this afternoon opened the Nordoff Robbins Music Therapy Centre, Leighton Place, London. In the Royal Royal Highness.

Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Army Educational Corps, was present at a Ladies Dinner at Royal Army Educational Corps Centre, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.

Mrs Euan McCordale was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

June 3: The Duke of Kent, Colonel-in-Chief, this morning visited the 2nd Battalion the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

His Royal Highness subsequently left for RAF Northolt in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Captain John Stewart was in attendance.

His Royal Highness this evening attended the Anniversary Dinner of the Fédération Britannique des Comités d'Alliance Française at the Royal Garden Hotel, London W1.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

June 3: The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Parachute Regiment, this morning presented New Colours to the 10th (V) Battalion at Duke of York's Headquarters.

Major David Bromhead was in attendance.

**Forthcoming
marriages**

Mr M P Barnett and Miss G M P Coles

The engagement is announced between Matthew, elder son of Captain and Mrs T W Barnett of Morriston, West Glamorgan, and Georgia, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs Handley Coles, of Abergavenny, Powys.

Mr T W H Chalk and Miss S A E James

The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of the late Mr and Mrs Henry Chalk, of Glasgow, and Sarah, younger daughter of Major and Mrs W R James, of Lower House Farm, West Burton, Fulbrough, Sussex.

Mr J J Clapham and Miss H M Sutherland

The engagement is announced between Jonathan James, second son of Mr and Mrs Dudley Clapham, of Sudleigh, Augerbury, Shropshire, and Hannah Mary, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Sutherland, of Guyane House, Meonstone, Hampshire.

Captain R D Dalgleish and Miss P M Reid

The engagement is announced between Captain Robin Dalgleish, Royal Anglian Regiment, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel D R Dalgleish and of Mrs W W Dalgleish, of Godshill, Hampshire, and Philippa, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter S Reid, of London, W8.

Mr D J Durham and Miss F O Owen

The engagement is announced between Douglas Jones Durham, of Washington DC, United States, and Fiona Francis, only daughter of Lt Commander R T Owen, OBE, RN, and Mrs Janet Moore and stepdaughter of Major Victor Moore, of Vyne Tree Cottage, Marlborough, Wiltshire.

Mr J A Higgins and Miss A I Cripps

The engagement is announced between Simon, son of the late Mr and Mrs John Gwathmey, of Putney, London, and Alexandra, daughter of Mr and Mrs Colin Cripps, of Singapore and Guildford, Surrey.

Mr D J Hardman and Miss B C L Taylor

The engagement is announced between David James, son of Major and Mrs J R E Hardman, and Barbara, daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Clark, and daughter of Colonel B C L Taylor, of Nairobi, Kenya, and Mrs Enid Taylor, of Magdalen Road, SW18.

Mr J A Higgins and Miss A I Cripps

The marriage will take place today at the Church of St Martin of Tours, Chelmsford, between James Andrew Higgins and Adrienne Leigh Abberley, 13 May.

Mr M C Ryan and Miss B A Christian

The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Colonel and Mrs N U Ryan, of Islington, London, and Barbara, only daughter of Mr and Mrs C Christian, of Mill Hill, London.

Mr J A Higgins and Miss A I Cripps

The marriage will take place today at the Church of St Martin of Tours, Chelmsford, between James Andrew Higgins and Adrienne Leigh Abberley, 13 May.

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Services tomorrow:

The First Sunday after Trinity

St PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, EC 1: 8.30 am. To and From: The Dean, Rev Canon J D Tindall; The Chapter of the Plain Choral Singers.

GRANGE INN CHAPEL: 1pm. Well

FOR TOWER OF LONDON: (public service) 10.15 am. All are welcome to keep silence (silence). The Chapter.

ST CLEMENT DANES, EC 3: 10.30 am. Evensong.

ST MARY LE BOROUGH, EC 3: 10.30 am. Service where there is refreshment.

ST MARY MAGDALENE, EC 3: 10.30 am. Refreshments.

ST MARY MAGDALENE CATHEDRAL, EC 3: 10.30 am. Refreshments.

St Saviour Southwark, EC 4: 10.30 am. Refreshments.

ST SAVIOUR, EC 4: 10.30 am. Refreshments.

THE GLOUCESTER CHAPEL OF THE VETERANS, EC 4: 10.30 am. Refreshments.

ST FRANCIS OF ASSISI, EC 4: 10.30 am. Refreshments.

ST MARY NAVAL COLLEGE CHAPEL, MILTON KEYNES: 10.30 am. Refreshments.

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: 3pm.

ALL SOULS, EC 4: 10.30 am. Refreshments.

ALL SAINTS, EC 4: 1



الجمعة 150

2, 3
Travel: Robin Laurance on the heady pleasures of Rio; Nicholas Ashford on a weekend break in the opulent Waldorf-Astoria

THE TIMES Saturday

4-10 JUNE 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

4,5
Values: A pleasure garden; Collecting: Porcelain and costumes; Drink: June wines; In the Garden; Review: Rock records; Theatre; Galleries

7,8
Critics' choice of Music, Dance and Films; Air shows; Family Life: What makes children laugh? Bridge; Chess; The Week Ahead



You do not leave the ground: the ground leaves you. It recedes with the smoothness of a curb purring away from a Rolls-Royce, and shrinks to miniature form until hundred-acre fields turn into pieces of patchwork, great mansions diminish to doll's houses, even towns become toy-sized and the world blows by at the stately speed of the wind.

Ballooning gives a view of the earth that is in every sense eccentric. You have to be a bit dozy to take to the air in a laundry basket with little control over where you will end up. One balloonist admitted to me, "Yet that is the charm, the quinic random uncertainty of ballooning. Anything might happen; you trust to the whim of the wind, yet balloonists are not often seriously injured. They may lose their dignity but rarely their lives. One was peppered with shot by a baronet recently when his craft accidentally drifted across a grouse shoot on a Yorkshire moor."

I talked to the long-suffering wife of a pilot who had put her balloon down in a field that was newly sprayed with pungent manure. "The basket tipped on to its side and became a large shovel. The balloon dragged us across the full length of that field like some hideous stinking chariot. The inside filled with fresh pig slurry and we were covered from head to foot by the time we stopped. I began to wonder if we ever would. We had a good laugh," she said.

One veteran continental balloonist recalled how he had departed for his wedding reception with his bride in a large hydrogen balloon. Romantically engaged in the bottom of the basket they eventually returned, metaphorically, to earth to find themselves in cloud. The countryside was flat and the air was still, so they gingerly descended until the pilot could hear dogs barking, cocks striking and people talking below, but he could neither see nor be seen. He picked out the voices of two women, leaned out of the basket and shouted down to them: "What town is this?" The reply was a terrified scream.

First in the sky were a sheep, cock and a duck'

Those women would be even more astonished now by what balloonists bestow upon the world beneath them. Balloons make the most perfect itinerant advertising platform and are stitched together in some huge and curious shapes. Cameron Balloons of Bristol, the biggest British manufacturer, has produced a flying chariot for an American millionaire, an airborne pair of jeans with a 100ft inside leg, a flying oil drum, a goliwog, numerous flying bottles and two flying houses, all to advertise particular products or companies.

Flamboyant Promotions of Stafford insist that such balloons provide the most striking and cost-effective form of advertising. Their own promotional material is full of enthusiasm: "You're headed for work. You round a bend, and there before you in the sky is a Salt-n-Paint can. You gaze excitedly at this unexpected spectacle as it drifts past. Its image remains fixed in your mind." Indeed it would - all the way to hospital - but flying paint cans, barley-water bottles, giant crisp packets and cigarette cartons apart, the sport of flying balloons has a long and distinguished history that began 200 years ago.

On November 21, 1783, M. François Pilatre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes rose from a fire-pit in the grounds of the Château la Muette, Paris, in a handsomely decorated Montgolfier balloon, to make the first aerial voyage by man. For 20 minutes or so they drifted across the countryside before landing safely in a field five miles away.

The balloonists to take to the air belonged, however, to a sheep, a cockerel and a duck which had been dispatched



Up and away: Competitors at last month's British National Balloon championships, Sudeley Castle, near Cheltenham. Top left: Photographer Jonathan Player experiments with a camera 'boom'

from Versailles in a Montgolfier two months earlier. The balloon descended after eight minutes when the air inside it cooled.

The sheep and the duck were both in good health but the cockerel was "unwell". Learned professors at first attributed this to the effects of rarefied atmosphere but closer inspection revealed that it had been trodden on by the sheep.

The French triumph was gallant to Britain, where the principles of lighter-than-air flight were well enough understood. Ten days after the first manned flight the French compounded their triumph by using an English discovery, hydrogen, to fly a balloon for two hours from Paris to Nîmes, reaching a height of 2,000ft and then, with the aircraft still buoyant, ascending again for a further 35 minutes. It was not until the following year that British balloonists first took to the air.

From balloons were bred airships and the military and civil developments of lighter-than-air machines, but interest diminished after some spectacular airship crashes and the focus switched to heavier-than-air flight. The commercial bottling of propane and the invention of rip-stop nylon, however, has brought the art full circle and hot-air ballooning has come back into fashion.

The British Balloon and Airship Club is in its seventeenth year; it has about 1,200 members and about 400 active pilots who fly more than 380 balloons. Newbury, the clearest airspace close to London, is the busiest ballooning centre, with Bristol a close second. A small but intensely keen group of pilots take part in competitive flying which is a kind of three-dimensional yacht race. Competitors use the layers of wind at different altitudes to blow them along a course they select beforehand, achieving remarkable degrees of accurate flying. British pilots take part in the European championships, dominated by Austria, and in the world championships, where American pilots have an edge achieved from greater experience.

Ballooning was quoted by the Sports Council as being the fastest-growing sport (they avoided saying fastest rising) and the larger of the meetings organized by the BBAC may attract a hundred or more brilliantly coloured craft bearing an assortment of promotional messages. Balloonists do not seem to worry too much about the aesthetic appearance of their balloons, only about the tranquillity of their flight.

"It can become quite hairy if there is strong turbulence about. That can even change the shape of the balloon", one pilot told me. These craft do not always drift across the sky like some garrulous booted swan. A skittish wind may distort the

mouth of the envelope, closing it to the gusts of hot air that keep it aloft. But in calm air a good pilot can control his balloon so sensitively that it is possible to reach out and pick leaves from passing trees.

Flight planning should start the evening before take-off with a careful study of the weather charts, satellite pictures and a word with the local meteorological station. The pilot checks which of his regular crew are available before setting his alarm clock for 5.30 am. Mr Ian Croshaw, a balloon pilot and director of Flamboyant Promotions, described the usual preparations. "In summer the air is best early in the morning before the ground has heated, and thermals (disturbing bubbles of hot air) have begun to rise. Glider pilots like them but they make ballooning very uncomfortable. A balloon performs best in thick, cool air with just a whiff of wind to give forward movement."

On a fine day there will be a flurry of telephone calls at about 5.45 am; the crew drag themselves out of bed and assemble in some dew-damp field by 6.30 am - true dedication when there is no compensation of a flight.

Hot air has breathed life into the balloon and slowly it is allowed to assume a vertical, delicate and negatively buoyant position. Passengers join the

Count down to lift-off

The governing body of the sport is the British Balloon and Airship Club, which will provide a list of flight training centres and ballooning groups. A pleasure flight lasting up to one hour will cost between £50 and £90 each person and a ballooning weekend about £130 including flight, hotel, meals and champagne.

The BBAC will also provide a list of main events in this most important anniversary year. The highlight will be an international balloon meet in Bristol between August 12 and 14, at which possibly the first ascent

for more than 100 years using a Montgolfier-style smoke balloon will be attempted.

From August 19 to 21, a BBAC meet will be held at Longleat near Bedford immediately prior to the world championships in Nantes, France, where it is planned to hold a large-scale 200th anniversary celebration.

Piloting a balloon requires a PPL (balloon and airship) licence, issued after training and examination by the Civil Aviation Authority. A new sporting hot air balloon costs between £24,000 and £9,000, and an airship, a steerable blimp-shaped machine filled with hot air, between £10,000 and £20,000. A well-maintained

balloon may last 10 years and a careful balloonist considerably longer; the young honeymoon balloonist is now in his eighties and is still flying.

Address:

The British Balloon and Airship Club, Kimberley House, Vaughan Way, Leicestershire LE1 4SG. Cameron Balloons, St John's Street, Bedminster, Bristol BS3 4NH (0272 637216).

Flamboyant Promotions, Alexander Chambers, 15 Sandon Road, Shifnal, Shropshire TF16 3ES. (0785 550555). Thunder Balloons, 75 Leonard Street, London EC2. Cott Balloons, Maesbury Road, Oswestry, Shropshire. The Balloon Barn, Air Tour International, Foden Grange, Foden, Herts HP3 0BL.

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The balloon was laid out and checked, and everything was in order except the regulator for the pilot burner, which had been giving intermittent trouble on the previous flight. It seemed to be functioning however and it was decided that "it would be all right".

'Tomatoes and flying glass filled the air'

The weather was not perfect, but neither was it extreme, and the candidate began to show what he could do with a well-conducted take-off from shelter. He climbed out with just the right amount of lift, and was ready to burn to counteract the wind shear and loss of false lift, when the pilot burner went out. Panic ensued in the basket and attempts to re-light the burner met with no success before it was inevitable that contact was going to be made with the ground of a little cottage dead ahead.

The likely possibilities narrowed from the garden in general to a small glass-house in particular and the next instant the air was filled with flying glass splinters and tomatoes. The balloon envelope wrapped the entire house, damaging nothing except the chimney pots, which were pulled off, unfortunately causing a deluge of soot in the interior.

"The owner came to the door. 'Would you like a cup of tea?' he asked.



The wide range of sizes should suit most people and are as follows - Top - Small (34in-36in), Medium (35in-38in), Large (37in-40in), Extra Large (41in-44in).

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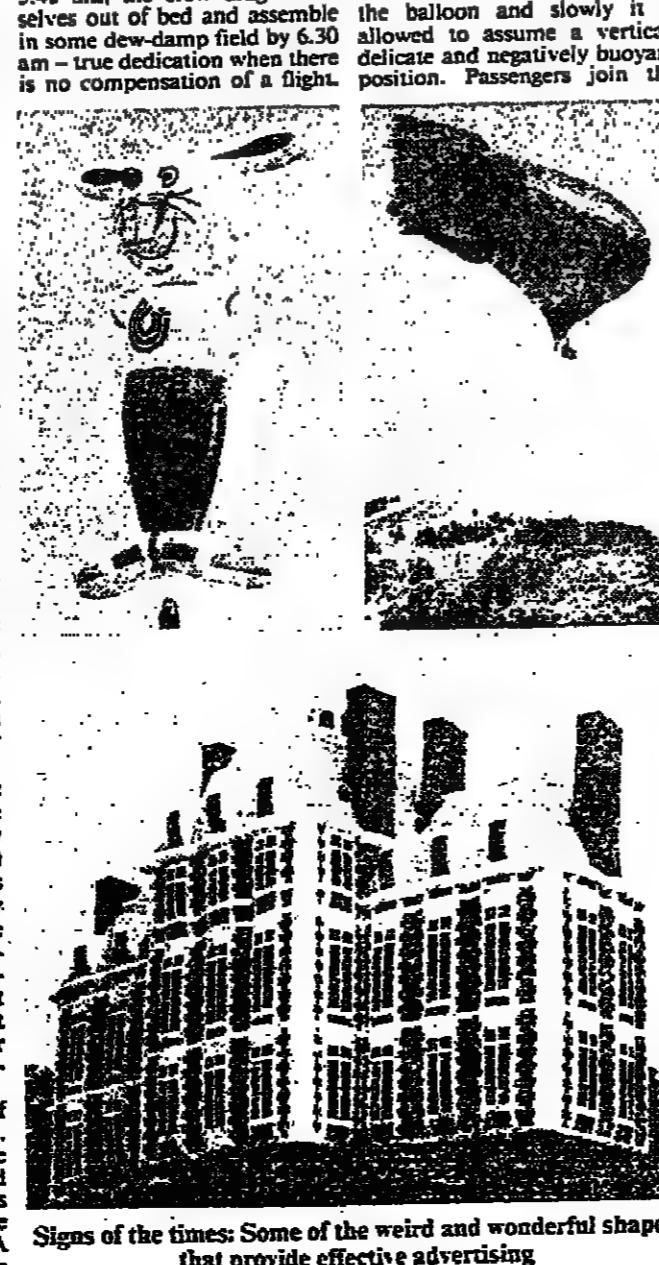
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Signs of the times: Some of the weird and wonderful shapes that provide effective advertising



THE TIMES

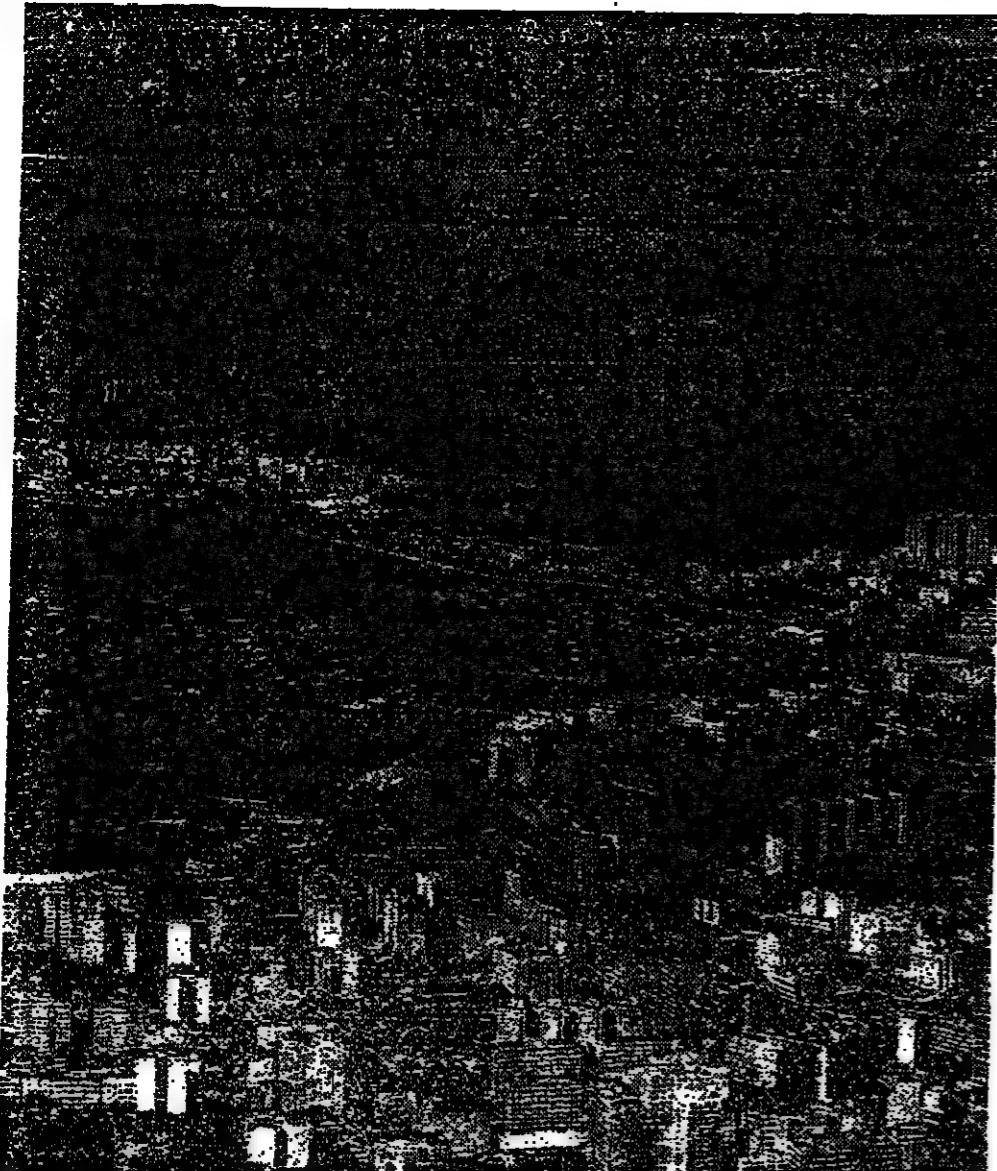
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Sugar Loaf Mountain from the figure of Christ on the summit of Corcovado

Flying down to Rio, Robin Lorraine finds a heady mixture of beach and baroque Soccer, sun and sanctity, all to a samba beat

Like Columbus before him, Pedro Cabral set sail to explore the East by sailing west. With a fleet of 13 ships he threw superstition to the wind and sailed for India. He landed in South America.

This, of course, was a stroke of extremely good luck, although just how good Cabral did not realize at the time. But he must have had a hunch about the place because he hurriedly claimed his new discovery for Portugal before loading his ships with fruit and setting off again for India with the sand of the new Brazil in the toes of his swashbuckling boots.

Travelling to Brazil these days has lost that spirit of adventure - a loss clearly understood by an aspiring Nelson Piquet who drove his formula one airport bus towards the centre of Rio with such vigour that a sense of adventure was very soon restored.

It was as we swung round the final bend into the Avenida Atlântica that the man sitting next to me asked the question: "You like the S?" he inquired. Whereas the thrill of the ride had so far failed to stir him from his slumber, the sight of Copacabana beach, with the sun rising a light pink under the dawn sky still smouldering

from the night's storm, brought life to his tired eyes.

He took a crumpled cigarette packet and a gold pen from the breast pocket of his shirt and, holding the packet between us, began to write: "Sun... Sea... Sand... Soccer... Sex... Samba... Sun..." "You like the S?", he said, "and you like Rio."

Rio de Janeiro is a glamorous city all right, teeming with pleasure-loving Cariocas whose laid-back attitude to life attracts the scorn of Brazilians who live elsewhere. God took six days to make the world, Cariocas will tell you, and spent the seventh on Rio. Which is why they spend so much time just enjoying the place, and why, looking down from the top of the Corcovado mountain under the outstretched arms of Christ, you can almost believe them.

Cariocas spend almost as much time on the beach as they do at home or in the office. They go to jog, to do their exercises and to play football. They go to pay homage to the sea goddess Iemanja, to buy fish, to sell circus tickets, to raise money for charities and raise votes for politicians. They ride the surf, eat, sleep, drink and gossip. And they do it all with such style.

Fashions change. Copacabana was once the place to go, then it was Ipanema; now they say it is Leblon. "Look at the girls of Rio", says one piece of tourist propaganda. "The greatest acreage of female pulchritude to be found at any one time in any one place." Anywhere else the female population would be up in arms at such blatant male chauvinism. Not in Brazil. Here you can tell a girl how beautiful she is without feeling obliged to refer to the qualities of her mind.

Between the mountains, the sea and the acres of pulchritude, there is the city itself. Here in the fabric of the city there is beauty too, both ancient and modern. The colonial architects set their standards high - standards which their twentieth century successors have been at

Aerial view of Rio, with the white arc of Copacabana beach on the left

pains to uphold. The Municipal Council Chamber and the Municipal Theatre next to it are beautifully preserved pieces of colonial splendour. So too is the Guanabara Palace where the state governor now has his office. In contrast, the headquarters of the state oil company Petrobras and the National Housing Bank building, both on the Avenida Chile, reflect the flair and daring of Brasília's contemporary architects, as does the new cathedral opposite.

It is in the churches that you find the most extravagant examples of seventeenth and eighteenth-century art and architecture. A short climb from the bustle of the Rio Branco brings you to the Monastery of São Bento. Not much to look at from the outside, the inside of cypresses. Santa Luzia is worth finding in the shadows of the office buildings of the Esplanade do Castelo; and the beautiful little church of Nossa Senhora da Glória, much favoured in earlier times by the imperial family, and framed between palm trees overlooking the Parque do Flamengo, has a main altar carved in wood and fine examples of blue-faced Brazilian tiling.

However, Rio's best attended place of worship is, by contrast, prosaic in design although never wanting in the sounds of praise. Maracanã stadium is the largest football ground in the world, but still not large enough to satisfy a nation so completely and infectiously devoted to their national game. The roar of the good-humoured crowd here is unlike anything I have ever heard. I watched Flamengo beat Guaíba one Sunday afternoon and found myself smiling all the way back to the hotel.

The sound of Maracanã was still ringing in my ears when I took off the next morning for Belo Horizonte, the capital of the mining state of Minas Gerais. From there it was a two-hour comfortable bus ride to the former capital of the state, Ouro Preto. Between 1700 and 1800, 1,000 tons of gold and three million carats of diamonds produced wealth for the miners of the region, which makes the later Forty-niners look as though they were collecting the dole. Ouro Preto was a way of showing off this wealth.

From behind the church of São Francisco da Paula near the little bus station (seats on a bus back to Belo Horizonte should be booked when you arrive) you look down on what must be one of the finest examples of colonial and baroque architecture - homes, shops, churches - anywhere in the world. You wander through the cobbled streets finding new treasures round every corner. The carvings in soapstone and wood both inside the churches and on

the facades are magnificent. In the evening the tiles burned red and the white walls glowed orange before the sun was finally lost behind the canopy of hills.

There is a danger of suffering from acute cultural shock in moving from Ouro Preto to Brasília, the country's capital, built from scratch just 20 years ago. There are already signs of decay, but the very concept of Brasília says a lot about the energy of Brazilians and their faith in the future. For that it is worth a visit.

I arrived back in Rio in time for dinner at a favourite churrascaria - a restaurant where mixed grills are barbecued over huge open fires and then served with roasted manioc flour and salads. (Anyone with an insatiable appetite should head for a Churrascaria Rodizio where the chunks of steak, lamb, pork, and chicken keep on coming until you cry stop. At Mariu's it is best to wear shoes with hard toe-caps because the grills are skewed on very long knives which the waiters swing between the tables with alarming abandon.)

Wash it all down with a *batida* - the local brew of sugar alcohol mixed with fruit juice, sugar and crushed ice - and you will find it hard ever to look a pie and a pint in the eye again.



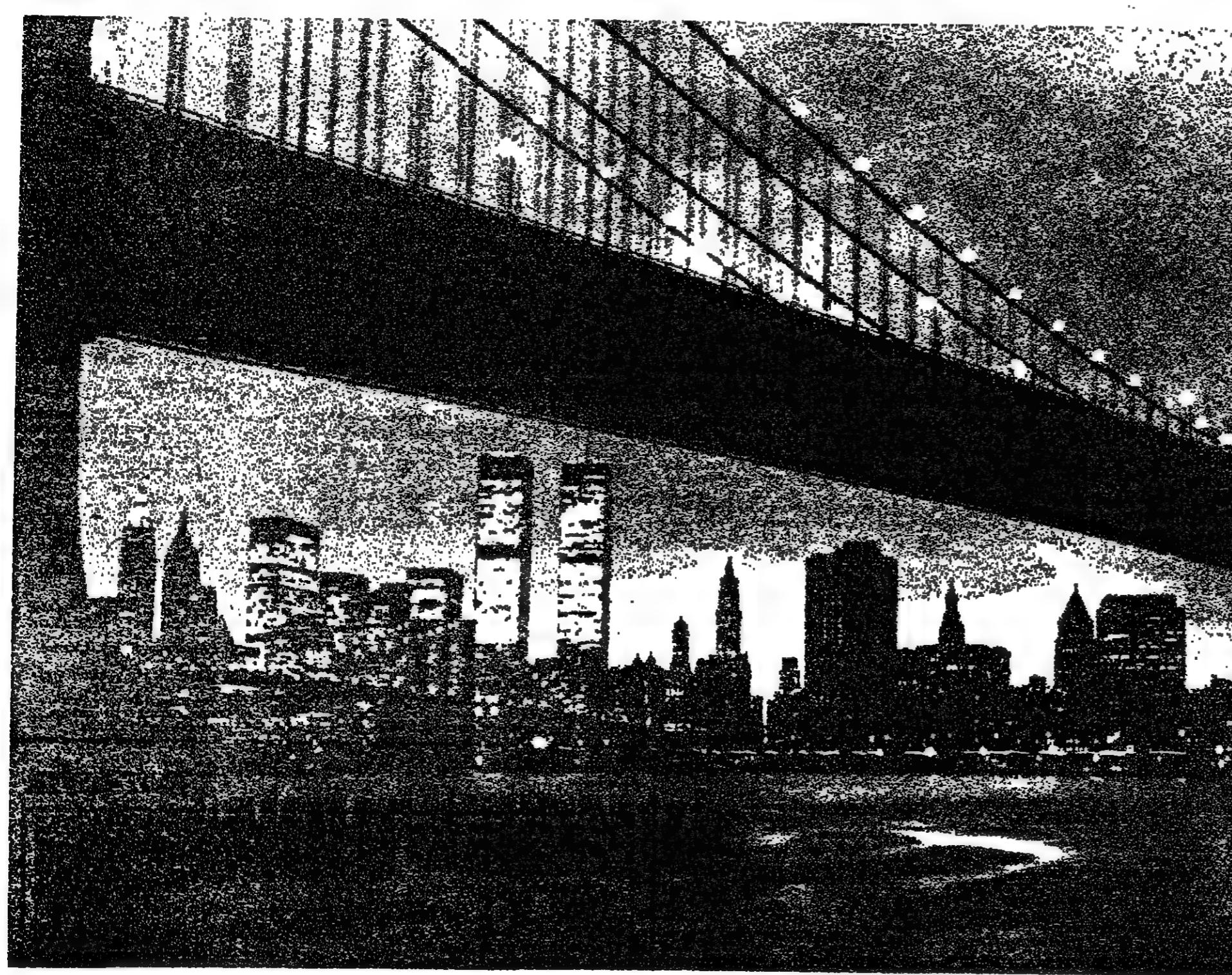
The Brazilian airline Varig and British Caledonian operate scheduled services between London and Brazil. The excursion return fare is £276 for a minimum stay of two weeks. Bucket shop fares on scheduled services can be very much lower - Travel Bazaar quotes a return fare of £250 via Lisbon on the Portuguese airline TAP. A Brazil Airpass costing \$330 (about £200) provides almost unlimited air travel within Brazil for a period of 21 days but it must be purchased in conjunction with a ticket to Brazil.

Hotels in Brazil - especially in Rio - range from the luxurious to the modest. Prices are generally a little lower than in comparable hotels in Europe. Many of the major tour operators offer package holidays to Brazil. There is no Brazilian tourist office in London, but the embassy (499 0877) will answer queries, and has a list of smaller tour operators specializing in Brazil. Visas are not required by travellers with British passports. Rio de Janeiro is hottest and wettest from November to March. April and May are probably the best months for a visit. Tropical clothes with pullovers for the evenings are the order of the day.

It is best to take traveller's cheques in US dollars. Banks and hotels give a poor rate of exchange. Travel agents, tour guides and some gift shops and jeweller's offer a substantially higher rate. American Express is the most widely accepted credit card.

Street crime has been on the increase in recent years. Pickpocketing - especially on buses - is rife. Watches and jewelry are best left in the hotel safe, and cameras should be concealed when not in use. Never leave anything unattended on the beach - even towels have a habit of walking.

The South American Handbook published by Trade and Travel Publications is highly recommended.



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VALUES Summer DIY 2

Sand, water and a little ingenuity are all it takes to keep your children happy, as Bob Tattersall explains
A playground in your own back garden

No matter how eagerly they rush home from school to start the summer holidays, there comes a point when the long summer break starts to pall for your children. A sure way of keeping boredom at bay is to give them their own pleasure garden. It could be easier than you think.

The two great play materials are sand and water, and providing them should present no great difficulty. A sandpit is just a hole in the ground filled with sand, though to succeed it needs some planning. The pit must not become waterlogged, the sand must not get washed away, and the local cats must not regard it as a toilet tray.

If you aim to keep the pit intact for only five or six weeks of the holidays, you could line it with timber. The floor could be a sheet of hardboard (smooth and splinter-free) with two or three 25mm (1in) diameter holes drilled in it for drainage. On soggy ground, a little collection of stones or rubble under the holes act as miniature soakaways.

Dig a pit, and build a rockery

Each side of such a pit could be lined with hardboard or for a longer life, two lengths of 150mm x 19mm (6in x ¾in) wood nailed to stakes driven into the ground. A timber ledge laid flat on, and slightly overhanging, the sides completes the pit.

All nails should be punched well below the surface, and all the timber thoroughly sanded smooth to avoid splinters. You can apply a timber preservative (such as those from the new Dulux Woodcare range) to give your pit a longer life. Such a pit 1m square might cost about £15.

If you want a permanent pit, build it in concrete. It will cost just over twice as much, but it could be converted into a flower bed or pool when the children have grown.

Dig the hole, using the soil in the rest of the garden, perhaps to create a raised rockery. Ram the bottom well down and cover it with 75mm (3in) of hardcore, which again should be well rammed down. On top of this lay 50mm (2in) thick floor of concrete - the general purpose

dry-mixed stuff sold in bags is ideal.

Place two battens or short lengths of broomstick in the concrete while it is still wet, pulling them out as it hardens, to form drainage holes. Fill the holes with pebbles.

One way of ensuring a smooth floor is to apply a thin topping or screed, as it is called, to mortar, which you can buy dry mixed, to the concrete. The screed should be about 19mm (¾in) thick.

The sides of the pit can be built up from concrete bricks. These are usually 215mm long, 100mm wide, and 65mm tall (roughly 9in x 4in x 2½in, the same as clay bricks). So four courses, including the mortar, would give a depth of around 300mm (1ft). In calculating how many you will need, work on the basis that 60 bricks make a square metre of wall. The bricks need to be laid in a bond, but there is no need to cut any. Just let them project into the earth round the sides.

The surface of the bricks is a little rough. To stop young limbs from being grazed on it, face it with a rendering of 1 part cement to 1½ parts sand, mixed to a creamy consistency. This can be brushed on with an ordinary old banister brush, and rubbed smooth with a ball of hessian.

A border of paving slabs gives a platform on which the child can build sand shapes, as well as a seat. You may even incorporate a sandpit into a patio, bringing it nearer the house (easier to keep an eye on the children); it will also look attractive in later years when it becomes a flower bed or pool. The slabs should overhang the sides by about 25mm (1in) to keep the children's legs away from the sides. The slabs rest on top of the sides and a bed of hardcore to which they should be cemented.

With any sand pit, you need a cover to keep the cats off. A piece of plastic-coated wire fixed to a framework of timber is best, allowing the rain to dampen the sand.

The type of sand to use is silver sand. Soft sand, the sort builders use for mortar, would do. For more information on concrete in the garden, write to the Cement and Concrete Association, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0AQ.

Water presents more difficulty than sand, because it needs to be purified, or changed regularly. It's still possible to give your children a pool in the garden, though, and you do so with a plastic pool liner set in a hole in the ground. A liner big enough for a pool 1.5m x 1m (say 5ft x 3ft) and a depth of 45cm (18in) would cost about £13. Dig the hole, line the bottom with soft material (soft sand is best, but old newspapers would do at a pinch) and place the liner loosely in position.

Home from home
A basic, inexpensive playhouse (near right) is easily constructed using a series of wooden frames and hardboard decking. No need for joints; the board holds the panels firm. Remember to punch nail heads firmly home and fill holes.

with water, the liner will be pushed into shape.

Such a pool will not be as tough as a concrete one, but it will last a fair time (repair kits are available for the liner) and when the children grow up you can turn it into a garden pond.

Grottoes keep the goldfish happy

Talking of garden ponds, to give your children one of their own would keep them happy. There is no need to go to the trouble and expense of a permanent installation until you are sure their interest will last. Use a large-diameter watertight plastic plant tub; it will cost about £6, whereas a glass fibre one will cost £20 to £30, according to size:

The best ponds have a variety of levels. Create these in the tub by placing small plastic pots upside down in it. Cut holes in their sides to make grottoes for the fish to swim in and out. The pots should have holes in the bottom or they will float.

Do you have a tree with strong branches in your garden? If they are tough enough, you could easily make a swing. You need a piece of good, solid timber (mahogany or other hardwood is best) 150 x 25mm (6in x 1in) about 350mm (14in) long; also some stout rope - a yacht chandler is a good source. Bore holes in the timber at least an inch from the edge, just big enough for the rope to pass through. Insert the rope and tie large knots underneath to secure it and act as a support.

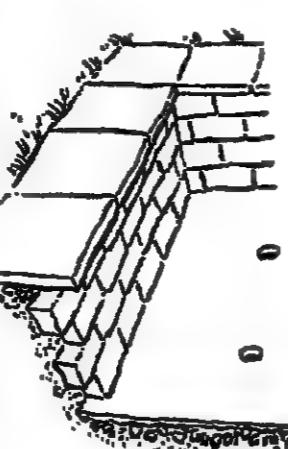
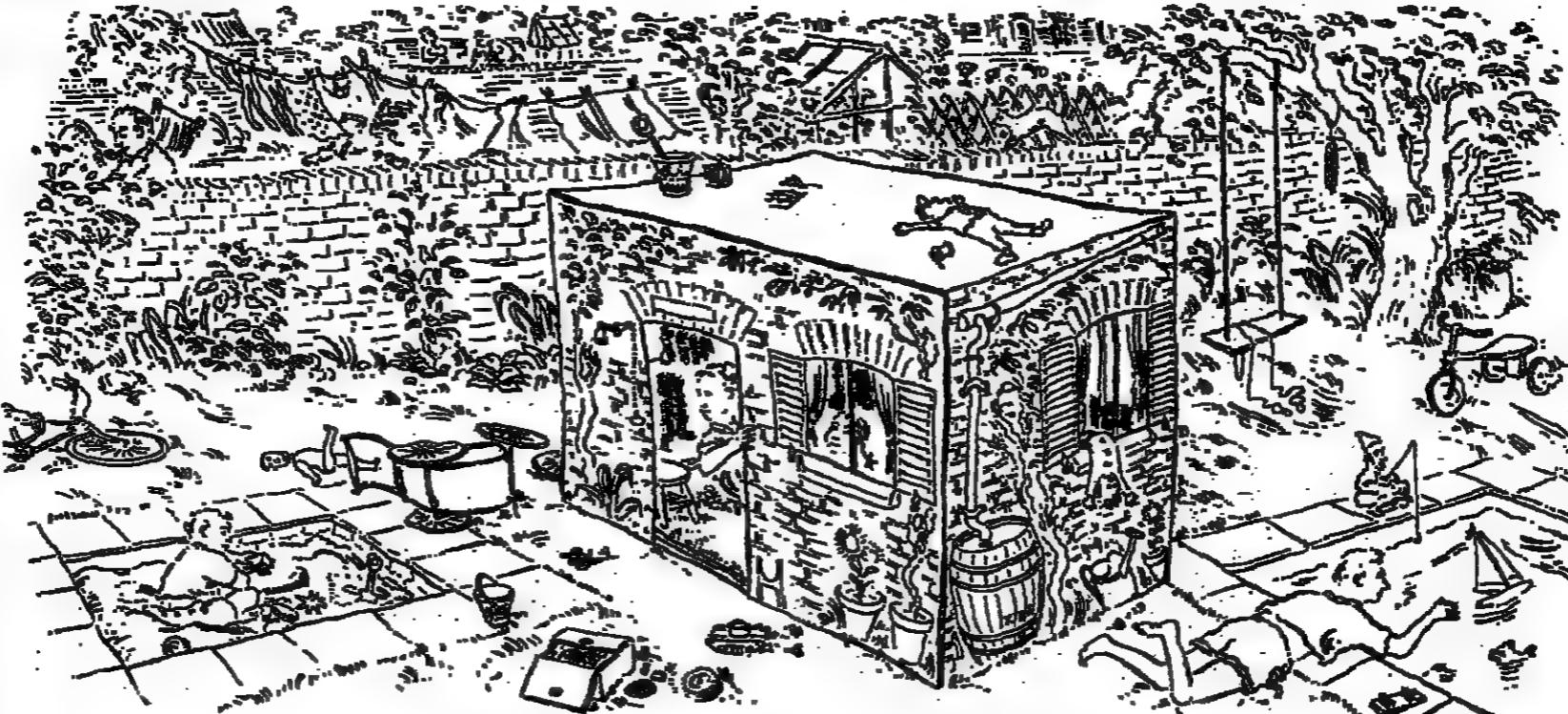
At the other end, tie the rope to the branch, protecting the bark with a padding of leather. Finally, what about a playhouse? It is best made up from a series of frames bolted together so that it can easily be dismantled for storage. The frames can be built of 35mm (1½in) square timber clad with hardboard - you could use standard 900mm (3ft) or 1,200mm (4ft) square panels.

The hardboard is glued and nailed to the timber (punch the nail heads well home, and cover with filler). There is no need for joints at the corners of the frames; the hardboard will hold everything together. Cut holes for doors and windows. The children can join in the fun of painting the house - perhaps using special effects, such as trees growing up the side of it. The construction of such a

house becomes difficult only if you opt for a ridged (sloping) roof, so settle for a flat one. On all the panels you need a frame member on each edge, plus a vertical one in the middle, and round any door openings. Such a cabin would cost £25 to £30.

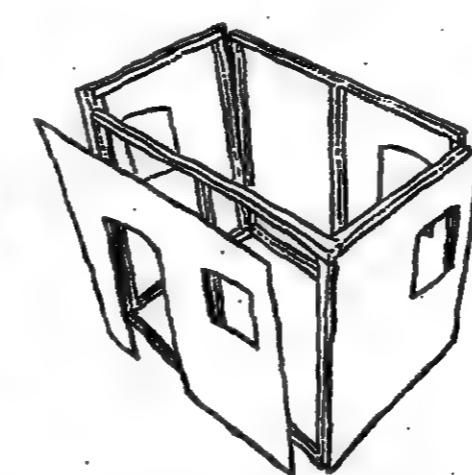
For a more authentic log cabin effect, cover the sides with tongued and grooved matchboarding, using hardboard just for the roof. But that increases the price to £60 or £70.

But the cheapest playhouse of all would be made up from spare bits of fabric fitted over a patio table. The children play in the house during the day. As bathtime approaches, the house is removed, and the table reverts to its former role, as you sit around it with a well-earned apertif.

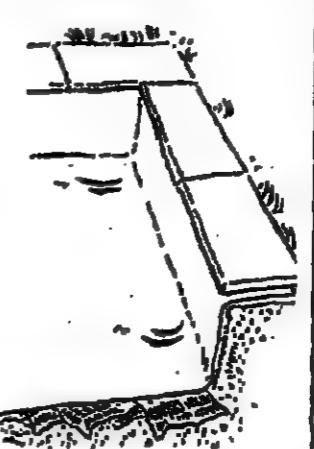


Sand for all seasons

For a permanent sandpit (left) dig your hole and ram the bottom down with a rammer, then ram down the sides. Floor of concrete, 60mm deep, goes on top. The holes are made by inserting bits of broomstick while concrete dries and removing before it hardens. Fit holes loosely with pebbles; these are your drains. In later years your pit can become a sunken flower bed or ornamental pool.



Cool pool
Using a plastic liner enables you to change the water. Line your hole with soft sand (or old newspapers); place liner loosely in position (right), overlapping top of hole and held down with bricks or paving. Water pushes liner to shore. When your children grow bored, pool becomes a garden pond.



Gardens, London, SW1W 0AQ.

Water presents more difficulty than sand, because it needs to be purified, or changed regularly. It's still possible to give your children a pool in the garden, though, and you do so with a plastic pool liner set in a hole in the ground. A liner big enough for a pool 1.5m x 1m (say 5ft x 3ft) and a depth of 45cm (18in) would cost about £13. Dig the hole, line the bottom with soft material (soft sand is best, but old newspapers would do at a pinch) and place the liner loosely in position.

Grottoes keep the goldfish happy
A basic, inexpensive playhouse (near right) is easily constructed using a series of wooden frames and hardboard decking. No need for joints; the board holds the panels firm. Remember to punch nail heads firmly home and fill holes.

Such a pool will not be as tough as a concrete one, but it will last a fair time (repair kits are available for the liner) and when the children grow up you can turn it into a garden pond.

The best ponds have a variety of levels. Create these in the tub by placing small plastic pots upside down in it. Cut holes in their sides to make grottoes for the fish to swim in and out. The pots should have holes in the bottom or they will float.

Do you have a tree with strong branches in your garden? If they are tough enough, you could easily make a swing. You need a piece of good, solid timber (mahogany or other hardwood is best) 150 x 25mm (6in x 1in) about 350mm (14in) long; also some stout rope - a yacht chandler is a good source. Bore holes in the timber at least an inch from the edge, just big enough for the rope to pass through. Insert the rope and tie large knots underneath to secure it and act as a support.

At the other end, tie the rope to the branch, protecting the bark with a padding of leather. Finally, what about a playhouse? It is best made up from a series of frames bolted together so that it can easily be dismantled for storage. The frames can be built of 35mm (1½in) square timber clad with hardboard - you could use standard 900mm (3ft) or 1,200mm (4ft) square panels.

The hardboard is glued and nailed to the timber (punch the nail heads well home, and cover with filler). There is no need for joints at the corners of the frames; the hardboard will hold everything together. Cut holes for doors and windows. The children can join in the fun of painting the house - perhaps using special effects, such as trees growing up the side of it. The construction of such a

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IN THE GARDEN

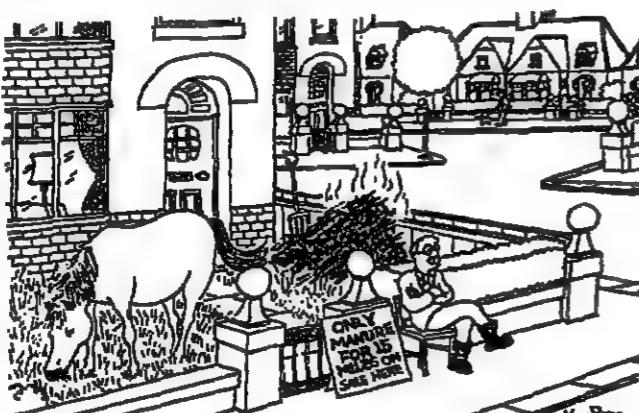
The right meal for the best soil

To ensure the healthy, vigorous growth of plants it is essential constantly to replace in the soil vital minerals which they absorb from it.

Good quality farmyard manure contains all the elements that a plant needs, and is undoubtedly the best substance to use; it adds not only humus, but chemicals necessary to maintain good soil structure. It should be used in the winter so that it has a chance to break down before the plants begin to look for nutrients. It should not be introduced to areas where planting is about to take place, but reserved for ground that will remain fallow until the spring.

Organic composts are the next best material for replenishing soil. Ordinary garden compost is good; although it contains little nutrient for the plants themselves, it adds organic matter that refreshes dry, hungry soil that would otherwise be unable to retain fertilizers.

The main plant foods are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium and magnesium. Less essential nutrients include a large range of chemicals - boron, manganese, molybdenum and sulphur, to name



but a few - which are required in quite small quantities.

Nitrogen stimulates the growth of leaves and shoots. A shortage of it shows quickly - the leaves do not grow to their full size and their colour fades, while the growth of new leaves ceases and extension buds become brittle.

Calcium is the main ingredient in the cell walls of plants. While a deficiency slows down growth, an excess of calcium brings about a shortage of other elements, which are locked in the soil, unavailable to the plants.

Magnesium produces the green pigment in foliage. Lack of magnesium is the most easily identified deficiency - while leaves lose their colour the veins remain a bright green.

Nitrogen fertilizers are best used in the spring, when they enable the plant to produce good tissue. Organic forms

include dried blood and hoof and horn meal. Inorganics are sulphate of ammonia, nitrochalk and urea.

Phosphorus can be applied in the form of superphosphate, bone-meal or basic slag. Bone-meal is organic, the others inorganic. These also are best supplied to young plants, although there is no hard and fast rule; all are relatively slow acting.

Potash breaks down fairly quickly but is not easily leached out of the soil, so it can be applied before the plants need it. It is usually not required in the spring but can be applied from summer onwards. Sulphate of potash, nitrate of potash and muriate of potash are the usual forms.

Calcium is present in most soils, so lime should be added only for certain soils or crops. Magnesium is rarely of value after late summer.

Proprietary fertilizers are excellent, although generally more expensive than "own" mixes. Follow the instructions and be accurate with the dosage.

Many general fertilizers may be applied to all sorts of crops, fruit, flower or vegetable. Look at the price, work out the application rate, then go for the best buy. Foliar feeds should be used as a supplement to general fertilizers and not instead of them.

Ashley Stephenson

"English porcelain, being more often unmarked than marked, offers first-rate sport to the collector," Bernard Rackham wrote in 1927. "It provides unvalued opportunities for making mistakes."

An opportunity to deepen one's knowledge of the subject, and so lessen the likelihood of making mistakes, presents itself next week when Simon Spero's exhibition of English blue and white porcelain, covering the period 1750-1800, opens at 109 Kensington Church Street, London W9.

The words of Bernard Rackham - he was the first in a succession of famous keepers of the Victoria & Albert Museum - apply with special relevance to English blue and white porcelain of the eighteenth century, because in that group there is even less to help attribution than with the pottery wares or figures. In plain of the characteristic palette of coloured enamels, which is a major factor in identifying a particular factory's products, there are only the

many varying shades and depths of underglaze cobalt, ranging from bright ultramarine to pale cornflower-blue.

Knowing the correct attribution of a piece may or may not make it more desirable, and even unattributed blue and white can be satisfying, and collecting "by eye" is rewarding in its self. There are both important and merely aesthetically pleasing pieces in the exhibition by Simon Spero, a dealer/collector, incidentally, who is rapidly becoming the leading expert in this sphere. Here every major factory is represented except Chelsea.

Nobody has seen it all before. Among the exceptionally fine things in the exhibition are the flat ware and beaker cups. For example, the Worcester section displays two early circular plates of about 1753, one of which is unrecorded; both are highly desirable and masterpieces in their class. They are rare because Worcester had great difficulty in making any plates or dishes at that time.

Outstanding pieces are not always typical of their factory's

products. A late Liverpool, Pennington, eight-sided plate looks at first like a fine Chaffers' piece of nearly 20 years earlier. A Derby beaker cup, sparsely decorated with plenty of white porcelain in between the painted scenes, seems from a distance like a Worcester piece.

A rare Chaffers' Liverpool service was once even thought to be Chelsea.

Although the specialist is clearly well provided for, this is certainly an exhibition where the beginner can study to advantage a good cross-section of English blue and white, for mastery of this is more than half the battle. However, such a mastery does not come overnight. A special kind of flair is an essential requisite, and a photographic memory helps.

Bernard M. Watney

The sale is at Simon Spero, 109 Kensington Church Street, London W8 (727 7413). It opens on June 7, noon-5pm, thereafter Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 10am-2pm, and ends on June 30. Most exhibits are for sale and none will be removed until after the show. Admission is free.

benefited from an extra year's maturity to round out to a rich, green-gold colour and full-bodied taste. A perfect Ascot wine this.

Something in the same mould, but slightly more expensive, is a wine I have admired for several years. Jean Thévenet's Mâcon Villages - Domaine de la Bon Gran. The '81 vintage (Adnams, Sole Bay Brewery, Southwold £4.54) is much better than the '80 vintage and one reason why M. Thévenet's Mâcon is much superior to most others is because he insists on a very slow, cool fermentation. It often takes as long as three months, during which the Bon Gran gains an extraordinary depth of flavour. The '81 Domaine de la Bon Gran has a strong bouquet and ripe, fruity taste; it is a June wine.

Considerably more expensive but worth the outlay because it goes with fresh salmon so well and especially because it is on special offer this month) is Murray Tyrrell's Vat 47 Chardonnay, which has just been shipped from Australia. It is as stylish as ever with its golden colour and oakky taste. (Avery's, 7 Park Street, Bristol, £6.79 a bottle (case only), during June. In July it goes up to £7.77.)

English strawberries and raspberries deserve something special to go with them, and one of the best sweet wines I know is the luscious '81 Clos St Georges Supérieures (Sainsbury's £2.99).

But if you want something grander try the exquisite '72 Château de Malle Sauternes from the Comte de Bournazel's estate at Pregny, which is extremely cheap at £4.28 a bottle (Haynes, Hanson & Clarke, 36 Kensington Church Street, London W8). It has incidentally, thrown a harlequin and tasteless, but fairly heavy, tartrate deposit (hence its low price) so to avoid the snow-storm effect make sure you pour this wine out carefully.

Jane MacQuitty

All the frills of theatrical history

Connoisseurs of theatrical events, having tired of the long-running show that closes nationally on Thursday, will find at Sotheby's an alternative distraction that could quite upset anything the election has to offer.

DRINK
Winnership
at Ascol

THE TIMES 4-10 JUNE 1983

SATURDAY/FIVE

REVIEW Rock records of the month

لسان العامل

Embellishing the epitaph of reggae's brightest son

BOB MARLEY
Confrontation
Tuff Gong ILPS 9780

To its credit, Bob Marley's record company has resisted until now the urge to issue every available fragment of his unreleased output a pause of two years after his death has avoided unpleasant accusations. Eventually, of course, the temptation proved too strong; as it turns out, *Confrontation* is a respectable document pieced together from Jamaican singles and early drafts of songs which would surely have been subjected to revision had fate so permitted.

The overdubbing and mixing accomplished after Marley's death are thoroughly idiomatic and do the music no disservice whatsoever. The mix of "Rasta Man Live Up", for instance, is certainly softer than that of the Jamaican single issued during Marley's lifetime, but in its attention to detail it is certainly consistent with the way his non-Jamaican issues always sounded. It is also an outstandingly good song, simple but irresistible, showcasing the blend of his light, throaty voice with those of Rita Marley, Judy Mowatt and Marcia Griffiths. Along with "Buffalo Soldier" (a real discovery) and the sublimely syncopated "Chant Down Babylon", it represents the high point of the collection.

As a whole, however, *Confrontation* has rather too many

weaknesses for comfort, arising solely from the quality of the songwriting. A high proportion of these songs find Marley treating his Rastafarian interests without the freshness and imagination we came to expect. There is also the surprising and rather dismal "I Know", in which he applies perhaps his least careful vocal performance to a format borrowed from George McRae's mid-seventies Miami disco records.

Given the present unhappy state of reggae, however, it is good to bear again from the master of the genre, who took it beyond Jamaica's frontiers and exerted an influence on the world's popular music out of all proportion to his own measurable success. Whatever reservations one might harbour concerning *Confrontation* are founded in the knowledge that Marley was far too bright to leave anything resembling his best material on the shelf.

RICHARD THOMPSON

Hand of Kindness
Hannibal HNBL 1313

Last year's *Shoot Out the Lights* provided Richard and Linda Thompson with a grand succeeds in America - ironically, just as their partnership was being dissolved, *Hand of Kindness* finds the great guitarist and composer coping with the vocal leads alone, and is something of a triumph. The core is provided by Thompson's A-team rhythm section - John Kirkpatrick (accordion), Simon Nicol (guitar), Dave Pegg (bass) and Dave Mattacks (drums) - but the mood is set by the saxophones of Pete Thomas and Pete Zorn, operating somewhat in the manner of Red Tyler and Lee Allen on Fats Domino's old records to add a satisfying finish to the ensemble.

Several of Thompson's new songs seem to have been conceived with this instrumentation in mind: the horns are so cleverly integrated into the rowdy rock 'n' roll of "Tear Stained Letter" and the pub reggae of "The Wrong Heartbeat" that alternative arrangements would seem impossible. His apocalyptic side comes to the fore in "A Poisoned Heart" and "A Twisted Memory", which also contains a superheated



Master of the genre: Three faces of the late Bob Marley, Jamaica's musical ambassador

guitar finale, while his singing has never sounded better than in the title song, which also displays his ability to concoct memorable hook phrases without being superficial.

His brilliant instrumental interplay with Kirkpatrick is at the heart of "Devon Side", a piece of prime folk-rock unfurled with the glowing subtlety which marks his very best work.

PHIL EVERLY

Capital Est 2/670

Who could resist "She Means Nothing to Me", with its mature power-pop combination of Mark Knopfler's throttled-back twangy guitar and the sublime vocal blend achieved by Phil Everly and Cliff Richard? A deserved success when released as a single, it leads off this thoroughly enjoyable LP by a man who was once half of an unforgettable pop duo. Naturally enough, Everly's own instincts tend towards country music, but his producer, Stuart Colman, and the supporting cast of British stalwarts - Knopfler, Mickey Gee, Billy Bremner and Terry Williams - generally manage to curb the occasional hint of blandness,

with Knopfler's liquid lead again outstanding in a gorgeous treatment of "God bless Older Ladies".

COATI MUNDI

The Former 12-year-Old Genius

Virgin V 2289

As one might have expected from his antics with Kid Creole and from his earlier solo recording (the classic "Me Na Pop I") this is an upstartly

quartet have spent the past couple of years broadening their means and focusing their conception to the point where they are now masters of a very limited style.

It is impossible to remain unimpressed by the crisp certainty of Bernard Albrecht's guitar structures, upon which the songs are hung, and by the authority of his vocal delivery, which resembles a younger Reed. Equally, however, there seems to be no message to the spirit other than the blank nihilism expressed in Stephen Morris's flatly mechanical drumming.

JON HASSELL

Ake/Darbar/Java

Editions EG EGED 31

The meandering introversion of Jon Hassell's synthesized trumpet music is not to everyone's taste, but those who relish multi-ethnic experiment may find themselves charmed by what he calls "a proposal for a coffee-coloured classical music of the future". Fragments of Senegalese drumming, Indian ragas, Javanese gamelan and pygmy singing form the backdrop for his lyrical meditations.

NEW ORDER

Power, Corruption, Lies

Factory FAC 75

The time has come to call a halt to the plundering of the legacy bequeathed by the Velvet Underground of Lou Reed and John Cale, and New Order's LP widely acclaimed, may as well mark the point. Born out of the ashes of the similarly oriented Joy Division, the Manchester

funny album rooted in pin-sharp musicianship. Andy Hernandez's Coati Mundu character is a manic vibraphone and a master of Latin rap capable of a hilarious send-up of his rivals and of the whole jive-talk idiom in "Everybody's on an Ego Trip", but also at home with the muted steel pans of "Prisoner of My Principles" and the stripped-down salsa of "I'm Corrupt".

As with Kid Creole, the slapstick playlets inserted into the songs often make them seem like half-mystifying extracts from some futuristic Broadway musical set in a Spanish Harlem disco. Mundu's marimba-powered version of Captain Beefheart's "Tropical Hot Dog Night", should not be missed.

IMAGINATION

Night Dubbing

R&B RSDUB 1

With disco mixology so much in vogue, this low-price presentation of remixes of eight previously released Imagination tracks is a good idea and allows us to hear the second thoughts of their producers, the enor-

PREVIEW Galleries

RICHARD ZIEGLER
Camden Arts Centre, Arkwright Road, London NW3 (0181 2543). Until June 21, Mon-Sat 11am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm, closed Wed.

Ziegler, now 82, belongs to the same German generation as George Gross and Otto Dix, and shared with them in the 1920s the same mordant attitude to life around him in Berlin streets and cafés. He was also as brilliant a draughtsman as they, and his best drawings from the period achieve the maximum pungency with the minimum number of lines.

JOSEPH EMBERTON/ERNO GOLDFINGER
Architectural Association, 34-35 Bedford Square, London WC1 (0171 636 1974). Until June 25, Mon-Fri 10am-7pm, Sat 10am-3pm

Two prominent figures in British architecture between the wars but otherwise sharply contrasted - Emberton, architect of Simpson's, Piccadilly, and an apostle of deco/moderne, Goldfinger (who is 80 this year) an austere modernist who always regarded himself as classical. Drawings and photographs tell both tales.

ROYAL ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION

Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1 (0171 3471). Daily, 10am-6pm. (June 14

and 15, special days for the disabled only). Admission £2; students, pensioners, unemployed £1; Mondays 50p for art. Until Aug 26

One of the most popular events in the art world, a social occasion as well as a chance for Academicians to make the headlines with their latest creations. With 1,463 exhibits this year, there should be plenty of talking points.

Anthony Masters

Theatre Upstairs, Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square, SW1. June 7, 7pm; then Mon-Sat, 7.30pm.

play Pip as a boy; Victor McGuire takes the adult role.

LIVERPOOL Playhouse (051 709 5363)

Walking or Water by Claire Luckham. Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 4pm and 8pm; matinee Wed at 3pm. Ends July 2

Incisively characterized and intensely moving account of a triangular relationship, showing how allegiances shift when one of the partners goes blind. Text and production by Phil Young and his three actors (Anthony Allen, Philomena McDonagh and Diana Barrett) rank as the greatest triumph for the collective method yet seen on the British stage.

Falklands flashback: Lesley Manville and Marion Bailey relive the war

we were all much struck by how fascinating those lives were, as well as how forthcoming the subjects were about them; the details they told us from their own memories were the sort of touches that no writer would dare come up with."

Hugh Tinker has given the show his blessing and provided some of his own letters to his

stage (originally at the King's Head); but the production's speed and sparkle make it an intoxicating evening.

NOISES OFF

Savoy (036 6366) Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 8pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm. Ends July 2

Intricately characterized and intensely moving account of a triangular relationship, showing how allegiances shift when one of the partners goes blind. Text and production by Phil Young and his three actors (Anthony Allen, Philomena McDonagh and Diana Barrett) rank as the greatest triumph for the collective method yet seen on the British stage.

DAISY PULLS IT OFF

Globe (037 1592) Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinees Wed at 3pm, Sat at 5pm

Ludwig's posthumous visitation to the home of a pompous London music critic gives Peter Ustinov a starting-point for a literate, if confused, comedy, ranging over topics like the generation gap, Beethoven's mistresses, and his experiences since death. Very variable, but the best bits are gloriously funny and Ustinov himself as the tactful, courageous and mischievous composer, gives the sort of performance for which one would sit through a great deal.

CHARLEY'S AUNT

Albion (036 5404) Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm and 8.30pm; matinee at 2.30pm. Ends July 30

Griff Rhys Jones and his excellent supporting cast transfer joyously up west from their sell-out run at

the Lyric, Hammersmith. One of the best comic ever.

CRYSTAL CLEAR

Wyndhams (036 3028) Mon-Fri at 8.15pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm. Ends July 2

Adrian Noble's fast-moving production uses a stark, black background

that allows an unimpeded view of action and emphasizes the disparity between East and West. Michael Gambon is a blustering Antony.

BEETHOVEN'S TENTH

Vaudeville (036 5902) Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinees Wed, 2.45pm and Sat, 4.30pm

Ludwig's posthumous visitation to the home of a pompous London music critic gives Peter Ustinov a starting-point for a literate, if confused, comedy, ranging over topics like the generation gap, Beethoven's mistresses, and his experiences since death. Very variable, but the best bits are gloriously funny and Ustinov himself as the tactful, courageous and mischievous composer, gives the sort of performance for which one would sit through a great deal.

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA

The Pit (036 5795) Today at 2pm and 7.30pm. In repertory; sold out.

HeLEN MUNRO catches the infinite variety of Cleopatra's character in a definitive production. Adrian Noble's fast-moving production uses a stark, black background

that allows an unimpeded view of action and emphasizes the disparity between East and West. Michael Gambon is a blustering Antony.

REVIEW

Veronica (036 2238) Mon-Fri at 8pm; Sat at 5.30pm and 8.45pm; matinee Thurs at 3pm

With an enchanting songs and boasting a witty performance by Denis Lawson of acrobatic brilliance, Vivian Ellis's 1929 musical recasts Cinderella in the anyone-for-tickets age. Modest

weaknesses for comfort, arising solely from the quality of the songwriting. A high proportion of these songs find Marley treating his Rastafarian interests without the freshness and imagination we came to expect. There is also the surprising and rather dismal "I Know", in which he applies perhaps his least careful vocal performance to a format borrowed from George McRae's mid-seventies Miami disco records.

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THE RIVALS

Olivier (036 2252) Today, June 6, 7pm and 10pm at 7.15pm; matinee today at 2pm. In repertory

Peter Wood's sparkling revival of Sheridan's fulsome promise of its cast list. Geraldine McEwan as a young but hilariously affected Mrs Matrop, Sir Michael Hordern, gaudy and insatiable, Patrick Ryecan as a witty hero and Tim Curry as the Devonshire squire bringing a fresh larynx air to the world of the minutiae.

LIVERPOOL: Everyman (051 709 4776)

Great Expectations by Charles Dickens, adapted for the stage and directed by Roger Hill. Tues-Sat at 8pm; matinee June 8 at 2pm, June 11 at 2.30pm

Contemporary issues of child care and abuse are emphasized in Hil's adaptation. Two members of the Everyman Youth Theatre, Paul

Williams and Lawrence Tierney, Directed by Howard Davies.

STRATFORD: The Other Place (0789 256223)

The Time of Your Life by William Saroyan. Today at 2pm. In repertory

The first RSC production of Saroyan's gentle comedy of the Depression years, set in a waterbar from San Francisco.

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THE WEEK AHEAD

Today

EXPLORING LONDON: Four walks organized by the Victorian Society start today with a tour of south London churches, led by Anthony Symondson; meet at St Peter's, Vauxhall (corner of Kensington Lane and Tylers Street) 10am. Tomorrow, architectural delights of Brompton and South Kensington, meet outside Harrods, Knightsbridge, 2.30pm. Tues: Bentley's buildings in Hammersmith, meet West London Hospital, 6pm. Thurs: Ladbrooke Estate, meet Holland Park Station, 6.30pm. Cost £1; tour notes supplied.

THE OAKS: The unlucky Barry Hills, who trained the horses which finished second and third in last year's race, will be hoping to go one better with either Cormoran Wood, ridden by Derby winner Lester Piggott, or Sir Sailing, with the American jockey Steve Cauthen. The race starts at 3pm and there will be live coverage from Epsom in ITV's *World of Sport*.

THE LEVIN INTERVIEWS: In the first of a new series, Bernard Levin talks to the violinist, Isaac Stern; others coming under his critical scrutiny include Sir Michael Edwardes, V. S. Naipaul, Lord George-Brown, Asron Copland, Sir Laurens van der Post, Sir Peter Medawar and Henry Moore. BBC2 5.30-9.20pm.

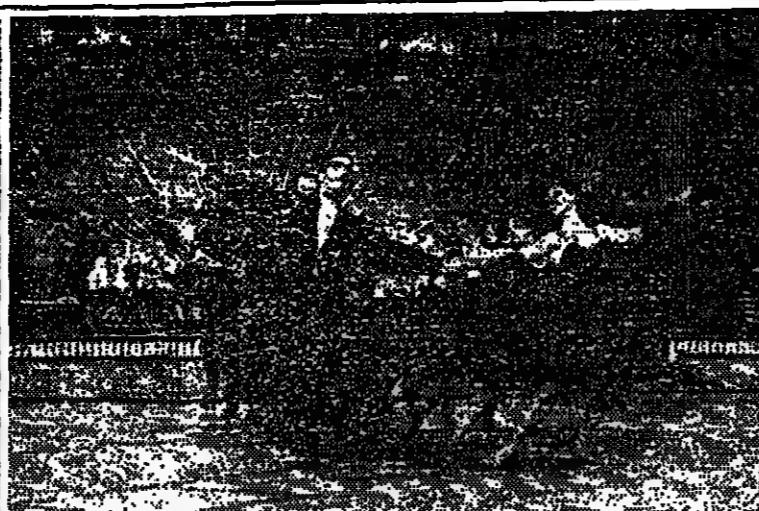
FOOTLIGHTS: A celebration of 100 years of the Cambridge Footlights, the oldest and most influential of Britain's university revue clubs. Among the famous Footlights "graduates" taking part in its programme of sketches and reminiscences are John Cleese, Bill Oddie, Jonathan Miller, David Frost, Graeme Garden, Jimmy Edwards and Richard Murdoch. BBC1 9.55-10.55pm.

AS YOU LIKE IT: The New Shakespeare Company bring the English summer with Richard Dugby Day's production, headed by John Curry and Louise Jameson. Open Air Theatre, Regent's Park, London NW1 (466 2431). Opens today. Previews Thurs 4, Mon-Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Wed, Thurs and Sat at 2.30pm.

TOMORROW

DETROIT GRAND PRIX: John Watson of Great Britain won this event last year and he could do with a repeat performance as he lies fifth in the drivers' world championship behind Alain Prost, Nelson Piquet, Patrick Tambay and the 1982 champion, Keke Rosberg; but the modified track should favour the turbos, which account for nearly half the entries. Highlights on BBC2, 11.35pm-12.15am.

THE KING MUST DIE: An adaptation in 11 parts of Mary Renault's historical novels, *The King Must Die* and *The Bull From the Sea*, following the story of Theseus, the legendary hero of ancient Greece, from his childhood to the period of hostage of King Minos and his years as king. A strong cast is headed by Glenda Jackson (as Theseus), Petula Marquham, Malcolm Stoddard and Esmond Knight. Radio 4, 9.02-9.58pm.



Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe (Queen's Club, tomorrow) flank Frank and Peggy Spencer's dance team (See Come Dancing, Wed)

Monday

TRITON'S TREASURES: Mrs Essie Tritton and her two husbands, Sir Louis Baroin and Robert Tritton, with an unerring eye for quality bought seventeenth- and eighteenth-century furnishings and these decorate Godmersham Park in Kent, the house that once belonged to Jane Austen's brother and on which she modelled Mansfield Park. Christie's are selling the entire contents in a four-day sale starting today. Christie's at Godmersham Park (0227 730922), 11am and 2.30pm each day.

ALNWICK CASTLE: Auction of pictures, jewelry and antiques for Northumbria Historic Churches Trust. There are nice furnishings with some collectors' pieces among the porcelain and silver. Sotheby's at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland (0665 603320), 11am and 2pm.

GOING DOWN: A print published in 1778 of the sinking in 1545 of the warship, Mary Rose, is included in a sale of British and Continental decorative and modern prints (estimate £1,200-£300). There is also a good selection of William Russell Flint limited edition glamour (£200-£500). Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (020 8602), 2pm.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS: The world's leading players, including John McEnroe, Ivan Lendl, Jimmy Connors and Mark Edmundson, compete for prizes money of £139,000 as they warm up for Wimbledon on the grasses of The Queen's Club, London. Television coverage, on BBC1 and BBC2, starts on Thursday, from 2.35pm, the final on Sunday.

RAILWAY ART: The brass nameplate of the Sir Lancelot locomotive, a Southern Railway King Arthur Class engine, which was donated to Lord Tennyson on the locomotive's retirement, features in a sale today. Also railway literature, pictures, prints, posters, photographs, magazines and tickets. Christie's South Kensington, London SW7 (0171 231131). Until July 24, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm.

INTERIORS OF THE EAST: All sorts of beauties such as might grace the cultivated oriental home in India, China, Japan or throughout Islam. The works range from Japanese furniture of great delicacy to Indian sculpture of moderate (but religious) indulgence, in the shape of a massive black basalt lingam, and there are recent discoveries such as the splendid bronze Fighting Cock from the Indian sultanate period. Michael Goedhuis, Colnaghi Oriental, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1 (0190 3324). Until July 8, Mon-Fri 10am-6pm, Sat 10am-1pm.

BIRDS, BIRDS, BIRDS: A huge private collection of stuffed birds, some of them 140 years old, form the basis of a sale of ornithological and other specimens. Meet the scaly eiderbus, black-tailed godwit, Slavonian gull, ringed plover and friends (estimates £20-250). Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (020 8602); noon.

PEER GYNT: A transfer from Stratford's The Other Place, in a translation from Ibsen by David Riddin. Directed by Ron Daniels, with Derek Jacobi as Peer, Katy Beahan as Solveig, Jeffrey Donachy as the Troll King and Derek Godfrey as the Button Moulder. The Pit, Barbican Centre (020 8795). Previews today at 7.30pm. Opens Thurs at 7pm.

COME DANCING: Return for what, incredibly, is the thirty-third year as Scotland and Home Counties South meet in the first heat of the inter-regional competition at the Guildford Preston. An additional feature for the new series is a nostalgic spot and the first programme. Barbara Miles and Maxwell Stuart, the world champions of 1974, dance the foxtrot BBC1, 10.45-11.30pm.

HAROLD COHEN: Originally known as an abstract painter in California during the 1950s, Cohen moved to California in 1968 and has since been working largely with

computers. This show gives some indication of how he does it: four computer-driven drawing machines make drawings while you watch, and there is a large painting based on computer-generated drawings. Funny, the results look quite human... Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (021 231131). Until July 24, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm.

THE GREAT KILIM SHOW: An extensive and ravishing selection of Near Eastern carpet/hangings of the nineteenth century, including another chance to see some classic examples first shown at the Whitechapel Art Gallery in 1977. David Black Oriental Carpets, 96 Portland Road, London W11 (727 2565). Until July 9, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm.

WORLD CUP CRICKET: In the opening matches of the Prudential World Cup, England play New Zealand at the Oval; Sri Lanka face India at Old Trafford; Pakistan and Sri Lanka are in action at Swansway and Australia take on Zimbabwe at Trent Bridge. The England match gets a bat-ball commentary on Radio 3 (medium Wave) and extensive television coverage on BBC2 and BBC1; from 10.30am.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS: A Grecian harp made by Sebastian Erard of Great Marlborough Street, London, in c.1810 and a Gothic harp from the same firm of c.1850 are among the unusual offerings in Phillips' sale. There is also a German table zither of c.1910, an Italian mandoline of c.1900 and a treble concertina by Lachenal & Co of London. Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (020 8602) 11am.

HALLOWEEN 11TH SEASON OF THE WITCH: Tony Lee Wallace directs a new tale of events on October 13. With Tom Atkins, Stacey Nelkin and Diane O'Hearn. Cert 15. ABC Bayswater (223 4149); ABC Edgware Road (723 5801); ABC Fulham Road (370 2639); Classic Haymarket (0181 15277); Classic Oxford Street (0181 0310); Scene Leicester Square (439 4470).

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL: Opens today with a programme of "domestic" music, featuring Peter Pears, John Shirley-Quirk, Stuart Bedford, Philip Ledger and Murray Persich. Other events include Britten's *The Turn of the Screw* (already sold out) and *War Requiem*; a contemporary composers' concert conducted by Oliver Knussen; poetry readings; and films, including the seven for which Britten wrote music. Box office, High Street, Aldeburgh, Suffolk (0729 35343). To June 26.

DUXFORD AIR DISPLAY: June 11: Trooping the Colour. The Queen leaves Buckingham Palace at 10.40am for the ceremony at Horse Guards Parade which begins at 11am.

Week following

JUNE 11: Trooping the Colour. The Queen leaves Buckingham Palace at 10.40am for the ceremony at Horse Guards Parade which begins at 11am.

Family Life

Funny? You really must be kidding

A friend of mine with a lot of style and almost as much money recently threw a disastrous children's party. The food and going-home presents, I gather, were excellent - but the entertainer, highly recommended and hired at some expense, was a total flop. Dressed as a clown, with a full bag of tricks, he failed to raise a laugh. "I would have done better to have hired a video," I protested. "Oh but he is, they chorused. "He's such an idiot!"

Which is what counts, according to the same group of children, others I canvassed, and my researcher friend. That, they explained, is why Everett and Cleese, The Goodies, Morecambe, the Two Ronnies, Tommy Cooper and (unanimous top vote) Freddie Starr are all brilliant - "because they're all such fools".

We come now to our surprise, seems to have the right touch, as the character created by Michael Rosen in the Channel 4 *Everybody's Home* series - Dr Smartypants. As viewers of that programme will know, Smartypants is a complete idiot. He is, as created, says Rosen, almost certainly an afterthought: clowning around one day as the smart geek who never gets it right, he

Judy Froshaug



Losing his grip: Michael Rosen clowning about as Dr Smartypants

Fairs

GROSVENOR HOUSE: Great Rooms, Grosvenor House Hotel, Park Lane, London W1 (0126 875), June 10-18, 11am-8pm, except June 12, 11am-5pm.

ADMISSION £5. Important event in the antiques calendar. Eight-five or so top-notch dealers (Mallett, Asprey, Spink) showing items vigorously vetted to be at least 100 years old with few (allowed) exceptions.

BOLD AND SILVER EVENT: Fine Art and Antiques Fair. Olympia, London W4 (385 1200). Today, and June 5-11 11am-8pm daily, except last day, closing at 5pm. Admission £2.

CERAMICS SEMINAR: The International Ceramics Fair and Seminar, Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, London W1 (589 6067). June 31, Fri-Sun 11am-8pm. Mon 11am-5pm. Admission to fair £3, lectures £2 each.

Fairs

BRANCHING OUT: Luton Antiques Fair, Royal National Rose Society's gardens on the Watford/St Albans road (0813) 225546/0462 34625. July 9, 10.10am-5pm both days.

HAWKING AND FALCONRY: Belvoir Castle, near Grantham, Leicestershire. June 5. Castle open from noon.

SCUTTLEBROOK WAKE: High Street, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire. June 4 from 1.45pm.

LINCOLN WATER FESTIVAL AND MAYOR'S CARNIVAL: Brayford Pool, Brayford Wharf, North Lincoln. June 4-5 from 11am.

THAMES VALLEY MOTOR SHOW: Royal Windsor Racecourse, Windsor, Berkshire. June 4-5, 9am-5.30pm. Admission £1, children under 12 free.

PENNY DREADFULS AND COMICS: National Green Museum of Childhood, Cambridge Heath Road, London E2. June 4-October 2.

DOUGA AND THE BLUE CAT: Saturday Kids Club, Screen on the Hill, 203 Haverstock Hill, London NW3 (435 3366). June 4, 10am. Child membership £1, admission to film and show, £1.25, adults £1.50.

SPEEDO NATIONAL GYMNASTICS PAIRS CHAMPIONSHIPS: Hatton Leisure Centre, June 4, from 2pm. Tickets £2.

Outings

HOLKER CARriage DRIVING TRIALS AND FAMILY WEEKEND: Holker Hall and Park, Cark-in-Carlisle, Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria. June 4-5, 10.30am-5pm; £5 per car.

EDWARDIAN SUMMER FAIR: Museum of East Anglian Life, Stowmarket, Suffolk. June 4, 11am-5pm, July 6, 2-5pm.

ADMISSION £5, children 40p. All the museum's permanent attractions - restored watermill, barns, and soon, in addition, steam gallopers and engines, fair organs, craft stalls and a Pier Show.

EDWARDIAN COSTUME ENCOURAGED.

PADDINGTON BEAR'S MAGICAL THEATRE: Royal, Nottingham (0802 42228). June 4, 2pm, 7pm.

ADMISSION £2.25, children £1. You may still be able to get tickets for the last two performances of this family musical about one of Britain's best-known bears. Most suitable for younger children.

PENNY DREADFULS AND COMICS: National Green Museum of Childhood, Cambridge Heath Road, London E2. June 4-October 2.

WEEKLY: Wonderful collection of penny dreadfuls read avidly by children in Victorian times, including *The Boys Own Paper* and *Aunt Judy's Magazine*. In addition to pre-and post-war popular comics, more than 300 items on display.

SPEDO NATIONAL GYMNASTICS PAIRS CHAMPIONSHIPS: Hatton Leisure Centre, June 4, from 2pm. Tickets £2.

A NEW MAGIC ROUNDABOUT: favourites in a full length colour film (supporting film is episode five of *The Mysterious Dr Sarat*). Also mid-morning entertainment from a magician and guest celebrity Willie Rushton reading from *Winnie The Pooh*.

J.F.

Bridge

When instinct will not do the trick

"Doing what comes naturally" ran the refrain from a successful post-war musical. An admirable philosophy for Annie Oakley, but those who slavishly follow their instincts at the bridge table do so at their peril.

Rubber Bridge. Game all.

Dealer South.

With the terrific threat of R-

</div

**Investment
and
Finance**
City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 698.4 down 0.3
FT Gilts: 82.34 down 0.21
FT All Share: 432.69 up 0.44
Bargains: 18,660
Tring Hall USM Index: 165.8 down 0.4
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones index 8510.98 down 6.78
Hongkong Hang Seng Index 915.60 down 3.74
New York Dow Jones Average (latest) 1211.94 up 0.50

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5650 down 1.85 cents
Index 85.7 down 1.1
DM 3.9800 down 0.0485
FrF 11.9650 down 0.125
Yen 374.25 down 3.25
Dollar Index 12.47 up 0.3
DM 2.5425 up 52 pps
Gold \$412 down \$1
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold \$411.50
Sterling \$1.5660

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10% - 10½
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9½ - 9¾
3 month DM 5½ - 5¾
3 month 14½ - 14¾
ECB Fixed Rate: Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period April 8 to May 3, 1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Utd. Scientific 458 + 30
Riley Leisure 171 + 5p
Sovran Oil 224 + 17p
Flight Ref. 305p + 14p
VWPLC 47p + 8p
Burman Oil 157p - 8p
Laporte 256p - 12p

Renishaw is oversubscribed

Renishaw, a company which designs and makes high-tech precision measuring equipment, said yesterday that its offer for sale on the USM was subscribed 8.5 times at or above the minimum tender price of 80p per share. The striking price was set at 150p per share, at which price it was covered 5.3 times by applications.

Applications for up to 1,000 shares have been allocated at 100 shares, and applications for over 1,000 shares at about 15.3 per cent, subject to a maximum 200,000.

● **SATELLITES** : DEAL: Matra and Boeing Aerospace are to make and sell small space satellites worth about £60m (£38m) Matra announced at the Paris Air Show.

● **CANAL EARNINGS**: The Suez Canal will earn more than \$1.1bn (£705m) this year, an increase of \$210m over last year, according to the canal authority. The canal, along with oil exports, tourism and remittances from Egyptians working abroad, is one of Egypt's main sources of foreign exchange.

● **NEW BUSINESSES**: Three cooperatives were launched in Derbyshire yesterday. The county council's Cooperative Development Agency gave financial assistance for a mobile repair unit for agricultural machinery in Cheshirefield; a child-minding agency in Cheshirefield; and a car-hire service in Glossop. They involve 13 new jobs.

● **ELECTRONICS** : START: Lyle Shipping has established, in London, a wholly-owned subsidiary called Lyle Electronics to handle the company's electronics and computer services industries. The new company, with a capital of £1m, will have a 60 per cent interest in Atlantic Instruments and a 20 per cent interest in Fortronic Information Systems.

● **TRADING OPTIMISM**: Marshall S. Universal expects a significant rise in trading results for this year mainly from its paper and paper board merchandising companies and motor retailing interests.

● **TAX DEFEAT**: The Australian Government has been defeated in the Senate in Canberra over a Bill to recover A\$570m (£316m) in tax revenue lost under corporate tax avoidance schemes.

● **LOWER ORDERS**: West German mechanical engineering orders fell 14 per cent in April compared with the same month last year, allowing for inflation. Orders from abroad fell a real 17 per cent, while domestic orders were down 9 per cent.

● **STEEL APPEAL**: The European Commission has requested more detailed plans from EEC governments about plans for their steel industries before it decides on further cuts in capacity to restore the industry to profit.

WALL STREET**Vanishing fears help Dow**

New York (AP-Dow Jones) Stocks were steady yesterday with the Dow Jones average up less than a point and advancing issues more than 8-5 ahead of declines in early trading which was moderate.

Most market analysts expected the Federal Reserve to report after yesterday close that the basic money supply was flat to down slightly.

Mr Robert Mintz, vice-president for research at Phillips Appel & Walden, said the market was down earlier this week on fears that Fed would tighten up and was up now because those fears were easing.

Mr Alan C. Lerner, senior vice-president of Bankers Trust, said money supply growth left the Fed with "no choice" but to tighten policy but he did not expect that to occur before the next meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee on July 12 and 13.

The Dow Jones industrial average was dragging in part because American Express was off 1 at 69 1-8, and Brokerage house issues were mixed.

Some other blue chips were down with R. H. Macy off 1 1-2 at 52 1-2, Procter & Gamble off 3-8 at 54 1-2 and Du Pont off 1-4 at 48 3-4. Coleco was up 3 1-8 at 48 3-4. Baldwin United was off 1 at 12 5-8. General Motors gained 1 to 68 and Ford was up 5-8 at 40 7-8. U.S. Steel was off 1-8 at 25 1-2.

Setback for P&O bid defence

By Jonathan Clare P&O's efforts to use the strategic implications for the merchant fleet to help block the £290m bid for Trafalgar House suffered a setback yesterday, when Trafalgar was told the takeover was not against the national interest.

Mr Bill Slater, the managing director of Cunard and a Trafalgar main board director, said the Department of Trade had confirmed this to him.

It authorized Trafalgar to make a public statement saying "the takeover is acceptable provided the number of ships available to the Government and access to them is unchanged," said Mr Slater.

The Ministry of Defence said yesterday afternoon that it would leave the decisions to the trade department. It will not be making representations to the Office of Fair Trading.

The defence ministry was approached by the OFT 10 days ago when the bid was announced but said it was not the department concerned.

The strategic implications of the bid have been constantly raised by P&O and form one of the main arguments for a referral by the OFT to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

P&O yesterday obtained an injunction to stop Trafalgar from its famous logo-on bid documents. Thursday's offer document produced by Saatchi & Saatchi showed the Trafalgar & P&O logos linked together.

Trafalgar will reply yesterday's "skull and crossbones" advert from P&O with a series of its own next week. "It will be far more interesting than anything seen so far in the Tilling-BTR battle," said Mr Eric Parker, Trafalgar's managing director yesterday.

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Water shortage could cut off power**Threat to S African gold mines**

By Our Financial Staff

South Africa's prolonged drought, which has already caused food shortages and unemployment in black rural areas, could force cuts in electricity production, threatening output from the nation's mines.

The mining industry, particularly the gold mines, is a huge consumer of electricity and is almost completely dependent for power on the government Electricity Supply Commission.

But Escom has recently asked the mines what would happen if power supplies were reduced by 10, 30 or 50 per cent.

Escom's generating capacity is heavily concentrated on the extensive coalfields of the eastern Transvaal. But the area has little water and so the power plants' cooling towers have to be supplied from elsewhere. The problem now, however, is that water in rivers and reservoirs has fallen dangerously low and

in some cases is almost below the level of the cooling tower intakes.

In a desperate attempt to alleviate the shortage, engineers are spending 50 rand (29.4m) on building a series of weirs on the Vaal River, itself only half full.

It is hoped that the weirs will back the water up to the Grootvlei Dam, whence it can be pumped through a new pipeline to the power stations.

But this will take time and it is now the dry season. Very little rain falls before September or October, and after a drought which has lasted for four years and is believed to be the worst in two centuries, nobody can say whether the rains will be sufficient.

The mining industry, already nervous about a gold price hovering around \$400 an ounce, is therefore bracing itself for an electricity cut. Less electricity

should not immediately affect

employment in the industry, but it could well mean lower production and poor profits during this and the next quarter.

Consumption of electricity and water by the mines has tended to grow in recent years. In 1981 an average of 920 kilowatt hours of electricity and 9.04 tonnes of water were required to produce a single ounce of gold.

The gold mines, which contribute about half of the republic's foreign exchange earnings, need electricity because they operate at great depths, air-conditioned, use tools and machinery driven by electricity-powered air compressors, and crush massive quantities of rock. Each mine also has to house as many as 30,000 workers.

At the moment the mines do not know whether supplies to all would be cut by the same amount.

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THE TIMES SATURDAY JUNE 4 1983

Pound rallies to close at \$1.5650 after denials**Sterling plunges on rumours of crude oil price cut by Nigeria**

By Michael Prest

Sterling's vulnerability to oil markets was underlined again yesterday when rumours that Nigeria had cut its crude price and that Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, might resign, sent the pound plunging.

Interest rate factors were less influential. Despite the continuing Wall Street concern over the American money supply figures in London that US interest rates will not be raised, if that is avoidable.

But Mr Henry Kaufman, the influential chief economist of Salomon Brothers, the Wall Street investment bankers, was reported as saying in a speech to be delivered last night that US interest rates could become more volatile once the early

months they held steady at 10%.

But gils were under some pressure, perhaps, some analysts suggested, because the institutions were fully invested and the market was short of cash. Shorts lost 1/4 and longs 1/4.

Gold held its ground as well, falling only \$1 to finish the day at \$412 an ounce.

But the election shadow enveloped equities which were also caught by traders balancing their books at the end of the fortnight's account. The FT Index fell 0.3 to 698.4.

Nevertheless, currency analysts are already trying to plot sterling's course after the election. Mr Roger Bootle, economist at stockbrokers Capel-Cure Myers, argued that part of yesterday's depreciation was

caused by profit-taking. "A lot of it was just betting on the election," he said.

But Mr David Morrison, currency analyst at stockbrokers Simon & Coates, did not think that the pound was overbought against the dollar. He did feel, however, that a rate of DM 3.9800, down fractionally on the day, was jeopardizing exports.

Mr Stephen Lewis, analyst at stockbrokers Phillips & Drew, agreed about the rate against the Deutsche Mark, and suggested that fears of inflation and wage settlements accelerating later in the year would prompt a government, particularly a Conservative administration, to keep the pound moderately overvalued.

Anything else would send shares crashing down, and in the interim the market is marking time, with little business being done in the equity sector.

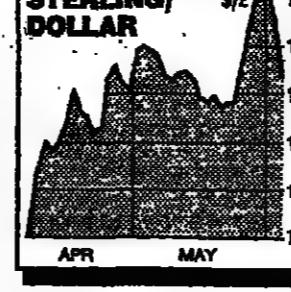
Gold-edged trading is in the hands of the professionals, jobbing in and out on decimal points with an eye on the sterling / dollar exchange rate.

Trading in gils apart, just about everyone who matters has taken a position which will not change much before the election result.

The inevitable exception to the rule is special situations: shareholders in Thomas Tilling, which include pension funds and insurance companies, are going to have to make up their minds on the BTR bid the day before the election. This takeover bid, the biggest yet, is causing considerable last-minute agonizing among the institutions.

The advice to outside shareholders in Tilling must be to sell in the market on the cash alternative, and quickly. The advice does not apply just to Tilling shareholders. At the moment the market is discounting everything that is good, and share prices are running ahead of any forecast economic recovery.

In a frosty equity market it is always a good idea to look for alternative investments. For the first time since the War, fixed-interest investments offer a real return of capital as opposed to rates which, although high, were below the rate of inflation.

STERLING/DOLLAR

phase of the economic recovery was over. An imbalance between fiscal and monetary policy would cause the volatility, according to him.

In London, however, money market rates showed little concern at sterling's gyrations.

For maturities of one to six

months they held steady at 10%.

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Home loans Inflationary snag in index-link scheme

index-linked home loans at around 3 to 4 per cent should be available soon from Nationwide Building Society, the third largest in the country.

Buyers will pay only 3 to 4 per cent interest on their mortgage, but the debt will be linked to the retail prices index and will increase in line with inflation. This could reduce the initial cost of a £10,000 loan from £71.60 a month to around 40 a month.

The drawback is that if inflation runs ahead of house prices, a borrower could find that the loan becomes greater than the value of the house.

There is a little doubt about the technicalities index-linked loans and this is due to be tested in the courts in two months. If it goes well, index-linked loans could be on offer almost immediately after that.

The aim is to help first-time buyers who have difficulty finding a conventional repayment loan, though index-linked loans are likely to be available only on a very limited scale.

However, all the big societies are watching Nationwide's progress with interest, and have similar schemes on the shelf ready to be brought into action as soon as the test case is out of the way.

How does the scheme work? The borrower raises a loan of say £10,000 at 4 per cent. The interest rate is fixed for the term, and in the first year repayments before tax relief work out at £53.40 a month compared with £51.90 under a conventional repayment loan.

At the end of the first year the debt will stand at £9,760. Assuming that there has been 10 per cent inflation over the year, the debt is then increased by 10 per cent to £10,766 and repayments rise by 10 per cent to £58.80. If inflation continues at 10 per cent a year the position after five years is that the borrower owes just under £12,750 and monthly repayments have risen to £73.30.

The danger is that house prices will not keep pace with inflation and that the debt will eventually outstrip the value of the house. To avoid this, the societies, which are looking at ways of solving the problem, may be obliged to advance a smaller proportion of the purchase price — perhaps only 60 per cent — when they would be able to lend up to 100 per cent under a conventional loan.

One possibility is some form of indemnity insurance though, in order to help the families for which the scheme is designed, the premium would have to be borrowed along with the loan to buy the house.

Another possible alternative is some form of guarantee, and with this in mind, Nationwide expects its first index-linked loans to go to Housing Association tenants.

Cash back cheque

The 10,000 people who bank with Hoare & Co are being offered special concessions on cheque cashing facilities — the bank is offering to reimburse the 50p payable when their customers cash cheques at branches of other banks. Hoare has only two branches and its customers can already cash cheques without charge at branches of Williams & Glyn's Bank.

Choose your cash

Royal Bank of Canada has obtained a Stock Exchange quote for its Cayman Islands-based International Currencies Fund. The fund offers a choice of currencies — American and Canadian dollars, sterling, Swiss francs, Deutsche marks and Japanese Yen — and is designed for individuals and companies

who want to obtain money market rates on foreign currency deposits. There is no initial dealing charge and the annual management charge is 1 per cent. For those who prefer a professional to take a decision on which currency to hold, RBC offers a managed fund — annual management charge is 2 per cent. All charges are deducted before an interest rate is quoted so investors know precisely where they stand. There are no charges for switching between currencies and investors can deal over the telephone.

Building income

Bristol & West Building Society has introduced a high interest monthly income account which pays 1 per cent above the ordinary share rate for investments of £1,000 or more.

This at present amounts to 7.25 per

cent net, equivalent to 10.36 per cent gross for basic rate taxpayers. Examples of monthly income are:

Amount invested	Monthly Income
£1,000	£26.05
£25,000	£30.21
£10,000	£28.42
£20,000	£29.84

Withdrawals are subject to two calendar months' notice without penalty. If the account goes below £1,000, the balance is transferred to a fully paid share account.

Helping hand

A leading building society is launching a mortgage fund designed for elderly and handicapped people. Anglia Building Society says: "Disabled people are too often allocated purpose built council homes which can be away from areas they know." Money will be available for home alterations or for buying homes.



Alan Cumming, chief general manager of the Woolwich

Higher interest

The Woolwich Building Society has increased the interest rate payable for monthly income shares by 0.75 per cent to 7 per cent. This premium over the basic share rate is variable, and in real terms, means that for every £1,000 invested, the monthly income will rise from £5.21 to £5.83. The maximum investment in Woolwich Savings Plan Accounts has also been increased from £100 to £250 a month (£200 to £500 for joint accounts).

Take the money

General view of the pundits is that a little profit-taking in British shares or unit trusts might be a wise move. Lloyds Bank unit trust review says: "The market will be nervously studying the opinion polls ahead of the general election and

any result other than a clear Conservative majority is expected to have a major adverse impact on sentiment. Any weakness in sterling arising from renewed downward pressure on oil prices, or a tightening of US monetary policy, could lead to interest rate worries which would also deter investors".

How to be a boss

If you are unemployed, under 25 and would like to be your own boss, a new book *Work for Yourself* may be just what you need to get started. The book gives practical advice based on the experiences of 16 young people who have set up in business, combined study with part-time work or found a good way of surviving without paid employment. *Work for Yourself*, sponsored by Shell UK, is published by the National Extension College at £3.25.

Unit trusts

Transatlantic funds outshine the rest

PRESENT VALUE OF £100

Invested over five months to June 1

GT European	157.30
GT US & General	152.20
FFI & Target Small Companies	144.30
Mercury American Growth	142.80
McCourt America	142.00
Henderson European Technology	140.50
Aitken Hume American Energy & Resources	140.00
Bridge Int. Recovery	138.80
M & G American Recovery	137.80

Source: Planned Savings Statistics

investment in Europe," he says, but the rate of growth is expected to be "much more steady".

One exception to the high technology rule is FFI & Target Small Companies, a relatively new fund (it was established last November) which is jointly managed by FFI (which puts in the investment expertise) and Target (which provides the marketing and administration skills).

Enthusiastic managers

There are also big holdings in drug companies fast food chains and other service industries. Jonathan Custance Baker, a director of GT Unit Managers, is still very optimistic about the performance of this fund, and reckons that it will continue to produce high growth for some time to come.

As far as taxpayers are concerned the proposals of Labour and the Alliance to pay for higher benefits with increased taxation will appeal to none but the deeply public spirited. Taxation is already running at an effective basic rate of about 40 per cent, if National Insurance contributions are taken into account, and there can be little enthusiasm for shouldering an even greater burden.

Labour is promising a great deal to those dependent on State benefits but with little explanation of how the bill will be paid other than by increased taxation.

However dull and unexciting the Conservative proposals sound — "the Government's role is to keep inflation down and offer real incentives for enterprise. Only if we create wealth can we continue to do justice to the old and the sick and disabled. It is economic success which will provide the surest guarantee of help for those who need it most" — it does have the merit of common sense.

Next Thursday will reveal whether the "carry on as before" approach of Mrs Thatcher has greater appeal than the more radical proposals of the opposition parties.

Lorna Bourke

At Aitken Hume American Technology the managers are equally enthusiastic. This fund is entirely invested in high growth stocks in the US, and (as with the GT fund) investors who put their money in a year ago would by now have more than doubled it. Aitken Hume has taken some profits, but the winnings have been reinvested, on the argument that there is still plenty to go for.

Roughly 60 per cent of the fund is now invested in smaller companies — not necessarily new technology companies — in the US. "Being a new fund we were 100 per cent liquid at exactly the right time," says Bob McDougall of FFI. He recognizes that the fund will be hard put to produce that sort of performance from now on. "But there are still very attractive opportunities in the US."

Aitken Hume Energy & Resources is not a new fund, but it has been completely rejigged since Aitken Hume took its management over from the Key Group in April 1982. It is invested in basic resource commodity and oil stocks: a high risk, high reward area, though Aitken Hume says it makes a point of spreading the investments widely (there are approximately 40 of them, in a fund worth only £1.1m), and managing them actively.

Adrienne Gleeson

Manifestos

Party lines and your money

HOW THE PARTIES STAND

	Labour	Alliance	Conservative
Mortgages	Higher rate tax relief phased out	Higher rate tax relief abolished	Raise threshold from £25,000 to £30,000
Child Benefit	plus 22 index linked	plus 1.50 (extra for single parents)	Maintain real value
State Pensions	plus 21.46 single pensioner plus 25.50 single pensioner £2.25 married couple, asap £10 married couple (not immediately)	Maintain real value	
Christmas Bonus	£20	Guarantees to continue £10	
Pensions Earnings	Raise the limit (257 currently)	Ensure pensioners can earn without losing pension	Eventual abolition
National Insurance	Payable on all earnings	Raise upper earnings limit — from £235 to £215	
Income Tax	Increase higher rates Increase real value of personal allowances Phase out married man's allowance	Increase higher rates cut back on indexing of personal allowances Phase out married man's allowance	High priority for improving personal tax allow. and cutting rates of tax improve tax treatment of married women
Other taxes	Action on family trusts children's inv. income New annual wealth tax	—	Lowering taxes on capital and savings
Rates	Water rate rebate scheme	Eventual replacement of rates by local income tax	Limit rate increases

and integration of the tax and benefit scheme has been completed — a task which is considered to take anything from five to ten years.

It would also increase child benefits by £1.50 a week with additional increases for one-parent families. This would be paid for by phasing out the married man's allowance, cutting back on the indexing of personal allowances, and lowering the thresholds for higher rates of tax.

Labour proposals for an extra £2 on child benefit and £1.45 and £2.25 extra for single and married pensioners respectively look comparatively modest.

The party would pay for these benefit increases by phasing out the married man's allowance and raising higher rates of tax.

In fairness to both Labour and the Alliance, the proposal to phase out the allowance is part of a wider scheme to towards separate taxation of husband and wife.

Separate taxation would mean that higher rate taxes

would not bite so fiercely on married couples where the wife has investment income.

By comparison, Conservative proposals though bland and unexciting, look a more attractive package for taxpayers.

Little is promised in terms of increases except that benefits will remain their buying power. The Conservative says: "We shall continue to protect retirement pensions and other linked long-term benefits against rising prices". On the other hand, there are no plans to increase taxation and there is a commitment to "further improvements in allowances and lower rates of income tax".

The Conservative manifesto is unspecific preferring to rely on the Government's track record.

Council tenants are promised the "right to buy" on a shared ownership basis and there is a commitment to reform the "divorce laws" to offer further protection to children and ensure fairer financial arrangements when a marriage ends.

On the other hand, the Labour manifesto which is by far the most detailed, contains a multitude of specific measures that will alarm some voters.

Proposals that will send many a "don't know" into the

arms of the Conservative Party include the abolition of private employment agencies, the ending of solicitors' conveyancing monopoly, the withdrawal of charitable status and all tax advantages from private schools and the phasing out of boarding school fees allowances for Government personnel.

Some of Labour's more appealing proposals are an increase in the maternity grant to £100 and the death grant to £200.

A 12-month rent freeze is promised council-tenants, and there will be moves to reduce the working week and bring retirement down to a common pension age of 60.

Pensioners are promised help with heating costs with a new fuel allowance and half-price off-peak fares nationwide.

There are proposals to introduce a £10 a week blindness allowance as a first step towards a new cash benefit for the disabled. It is economic success which will provide the surest guarantee of help for those who need it most" — it does have the merit of common sense.

Student trainees in full-time education are promised a £25 a week benefit. The downside is a substantial increase in taxation, including the introduction of a wealth tax.

Like the Conservative manifesto, the Alliance's offering is

relatively vague and short on specifics. The most radical proposal affecting family income are the plans to integrate the social security benefit system with taxation — an idea initially proposed by the Conservatives and the replacement of rates by local income tax.

Pensioners are promised a twice-yearly updating of pensions and the abolition of standing charges for gas, electricity and telephone.

The death grant would be increased to £250 "for those on lesser means". Unemployment and sickness benefit gets a 5 per cent updating and there is a promise to change the rules so that people are not forced to spend redundancy money before qualifying for supplementary benefit.

A new system of educational maintenance allowances for children who stay on at school or in full-time training or education is promised. Council tenants would retain the right to buy and the elderly are promised help with house repairs.

So far as taxpayers are concerned the proposals of Labour and the Alliance to pay for higher benefits with increased taxation will appeal to none but the deeply public spirited. Taxation is already running at an effective basic rate of about 40 per cent, if National Insurance contributions are taken into account, and there can be little enthusiasm for shouldering an even greater burden.

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The European funds have benefited from the boom in the bourses over the past six months, but the best is probably now over. Jonathan Custance Baker says the prices have risen to reflect both general factors such as the way in which European governments now seem prepared to follow their US and British counterparts in tackling inflation, and particular changes (such as the election of a new government in Germany). "There are still attractive opportunities for

investment in Europe," he says, but the rate of growth is expected to be "much more steady".

One exception to the high technology rule is FFI & Target Small Companies, a relatively

TENNIS: STRAIGHT SETS VICTORY BY NOAH

Wilander through to final on a day when fair play makes a comeback

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Paris

Joe Higueras spent three hours and three quarters playing the champion, Mats Wilander, in roasting heat during the French championships here yesterday. Wilander won 7-5, 6-7, 6-3, 6-0.

Then Higueras, still steaming with sweat (and trying to hide the disappointment of defeat and the pain from an overworked elbow), went to a press conference and answered a barrage of questions with patient courtesy.

Eventually there was a pause and Higueras asked quietly: "May I say something about Mats? Of course, he was the奴." It is a pleasure to play against him. Higueras went on, carefully softening out the words he wanted in a language that was not his own. "He is a very good tennis professional. We need players like him at the top, to help the game."

That was all. There was no need to add the lie.

Higueras was maintaining the theme of a day's tennis that, although it was anything but memorable in terms of excitement or artistic content, opened windows in the mind. Could it be that such a concept as "a sportsman and a gentleman" and "fair play" are making a comeback in professional tennis?

Yannick Noah beat Christophe

Roger-Vasselin 6-3, 6-0, 6-0 in the most embarrassingly one-sided semi-final since Björn Borg beat Vilas Geraltis in 1979. But there was sympathetic rapport between them, first on court, and then later, in the things each had to say about the other. Higueras and Wilander, diligent though they were in their attention to business, observed the sports code as if it was the natural thing to do. And we may be sure that in the women's singles final Chris Lloyd and Mims Jausovec will not let the side down – another half-forgotten cliché that could now be restored to the tennis vocabulary.

The players concerned, mind you, are by no means softies. Wilander, with all the battle-hardened wisdom of a boy doing a man's job, firmly believes that the point that he came here to win the championship rather than entertain the public. The remainder was supine. He is a more aggressive, more familiar with the forecourt than Borg was at the same age. But the two Swedes play much the same way and are boring to watch (one still thinks of Borg in the present tense) because of their excessive dependence on top-spin drives from the baseline.

If Wilander, at the age of 18, finds it natural to step backwards behind the baseline – after whacking

a first service into court, how much fun is he going to get out of tennis or give to those who pay to watch him? Henri Leconte said recently that he would burn his racquet if he had to play like Wilander or another Swede, Joakim Nyström. "To keep the ball in court while waiting for an opening is one thing. To wait for the other man to make a mistake is another. I would shoot myself rather than do that."

But wait. Yesterday produced another reminder that we may soon be dancing the old-fashioned way. Noch reached the men's final. He combines athleticism, power, and touch better than any other finalist here since the prime of players like Rod Laver, Ilie Nastase and Adriano Panatta. That a marvelous match Noah should have with Wilander, who has been beaten only once in his last 50 singles, on European clay. The man who beat him was Noah.

The details of yesterday's matches do not matter much. Roger-Vasselin was the only shadow of the player who beat Jimmy Connors (the Frenchman has since had hardly a moment to call his own) and was totally outclassed by Noah. Higueras, the more prone to take initiatives with a drop-shot or advance to the net, took two hours

to reach the men's final.

Interest, as ever, centres around Imran. This was his first time in the middle for almost four months. Such is his value to his country, even as only a captain-batsman, that Pakistan have agreed with Sussex to pay his wages should he be injured and unable to return to the team.

Pakistan have not given up hope that the stress fracture of his left shin will have healed in time to allow him to bowl in the semi-finals, should they reach that stage. But that will happen only if Imran's specialist pronounces him fully fit.

"We will not put any pressure on him," intimated Alam, Pakistan's manager, said. "Yet if he is fit, Sussex can't stop him bowling. Pakistan must come before county." Imran contended himself yesterday with some gentle batting, taking 20 overs to make 23. He intends to bat at No 5 in the World Cup. The Indian, he thinks trim, very much the leader, and of course, handsome.

It was sad not to see Qadir. Intikhab, who is better qualified to judge than anyone, feels there is no reason why he cannot be as effective in one-day cricket as he was in county and Test matches last summer. "Few people can play leg-spin," the manager said.

Otherwise, Pakistan will be much as they were in 1982, which means charismatic, if inconsistent, batting and steady, if ponderous, medium-pacing bowling.

A lot will depend on Javed Miandad, whether he can keep his form, or to be more exact, his head. Should he and one or two others not throw away their wickets as they did at times last summer, Pakistan may justify the faith of those who rate the side most likely to topple West Indies.

There was a nice harmonious note at the Oval. Intikhab shrugged off the fact that Clarke, who played in South Africa last winter, was in the Surrey side. "I don't want to get involved in that kind of politics," he said. "We had no objection to him playing."

SCORERS: Pakistan 140 for 8 (55 overs); Middlesex 8 for 30; Surrey 144 for 7 (65 overs).

● Asantha de Mel took the first five wickets for six runs in 4.4 overs to help Sri Lanka beat Zimbabwe by eight wickets in a Prudential World Cup warm-up match at Cambridge. De Mel started with the score 17 and the innings ended at 72. Carran (33) and Ali Shah (24) put on 33 for the sixth wicket.

Hongkong gave Sri Lanka a shock by taking two catches with only one on the board, but Mendis (37) and Fernando (32) saw them to victory without further loss.

SCORES: Zimbabwe 72 (A. L. F. de Mel 5 for 13); Sri Lanka 73 for 20.

The spectators were inclined to grumble, when the sun came out briefly about four, but the ground

at Northamptonshire's last home in a hard-hitting batsman was Kapil Dev and he did his best to bring his adopted county back to life. The Indian Test player rugged up 49 in quick time, but with the score 119 he drove at Watkinson and the low, hard catch was taken at extra cover by Fowler. This piece of fielding and

game would be prematurely ended before 20 overs could be completed.

The Lancashire players ran to and from their positions in the field and the bowlers leapt to their marks.

Cook and Larica gave Northamptonshire an ideal start, scoring 21 runs in the three overs before lunch. Allott was the chief victim of their aggression. However, the Lancashire bowling, aided by some superb running, pinned down Cook and Larica to 10 runs in the morning and took four wickets. Phillip completed the job, taking the last four wickets in seven balls to end any faint chance of a late change in fortunes.

Fowler, after his disastrous winter, may have reason to feel that he is not even much loved as an individual, but he used the

most decisive role, however, to exploit, however, Amiss was still there, but although he batted solidly, there was little sign of him breaking loose, and by the time Old

arrived, 15 were needed off 11.3 overs.

Warwickshire did not help themselves. Smith went early, caught off pad but at slip, and the more important wicket of Kallicharan followed almost immediately. He played a wicked shot, hitting across the line. Lloyd, who had looked the most at home, was then persuaded by the exigencies of the situation – and by the persevering Turner – to drive a ball not quite there for the shot, go give East the first of his excellent catches. As the batmen surrendered, Humpage also left something to be desired, when he sliced hard outside the off stump.

Warwickshire had been reduced to 50 for four. P. Pringle came off two overs later with figures for the tournament of 7-2-7-3, having already in a virtually hopeless position: after his 30 at an important time on Thursday, he had earned his gold award.

If Warwickshire were to retrieve the situation, someone had to take the game by the scruff of the neck. With the shrewdness of Fletcher, there were few gaps for the batsmen

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Old immediately laid about him to good effect, but his attempts to hit Phillip over his head produced a steeping catch to Foster at mid-off. When Foster caught Amiss on the mid-wicket boundary in the same over, all that was left was for Phillips to remove Small and Willis. His did so in consecutive balls.

ESSEX 231 for 8 (K. W. R. Fletcher 17, G. A. Cook 67)

WARRICKSHIRE 107 runs

The weather might have prevented Essex winning this match. Warwickshire never looked likely to and were as comprehensively beaten as the score suggests. Essex batted and bowled better, and supported their bowlers with some excellent catches, by Fletcher, Foster and the wicketkeeper, David East, all being worthy of mention.

The most decisive role, however, were filled by the medium-paced bowlers. As a fact they tend to be unkind, whatever their individual qualities, but in the right conditions they can be matchwinners. They were yesterday, in the opening hour, Pringle and Turner, who gave grip on the match which they never relinquished as they restricted Warwickshire to 26 runs in their first 14 overs of the morning and took four wickets. Phillip completed the job, taking the last four wickets in seven balls to end any faint chance of a late change in fortunes.

Pakistan are not in luck. Apart from Imran Khan's injury, which is preventing him from bowling during the Prudential World Cup, they now have Abdul Qadir, their captivating leg spinner, down with a throat infection. On Wednesday the conditions permitted them to use only artificial nets; on Thursday, when they were also due to play Sussex, they faced a much more difficult match, the performance of 7-2-7-3, having already in a virtually hopeless position: after his 30 at an important time on Thursday, he had earned his gold award.

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WARRICKSHIRE



The Strada II. Designed as the most refreshing new car around.

The new Strada II is a car full of refreshing changes.

Higher performance – with better economy.

Aerodynamic styling – with a smoother ride.

Responsive handling – with greater comfort.

Fiat have redesigned the Strada in over 100 telling ways. Sitting behind the wheel, the first breath of fresh air comes from the powerful new ventilation system.

It can direct a cool breeze to your face, but warm air to your feet.

It can even change the air twice a minute, which led CAR magazine to remark, "Make sure your seat belt is tight before opting for the maximum settings."

The next thing you'll notice is the quiet comfort of the interior.

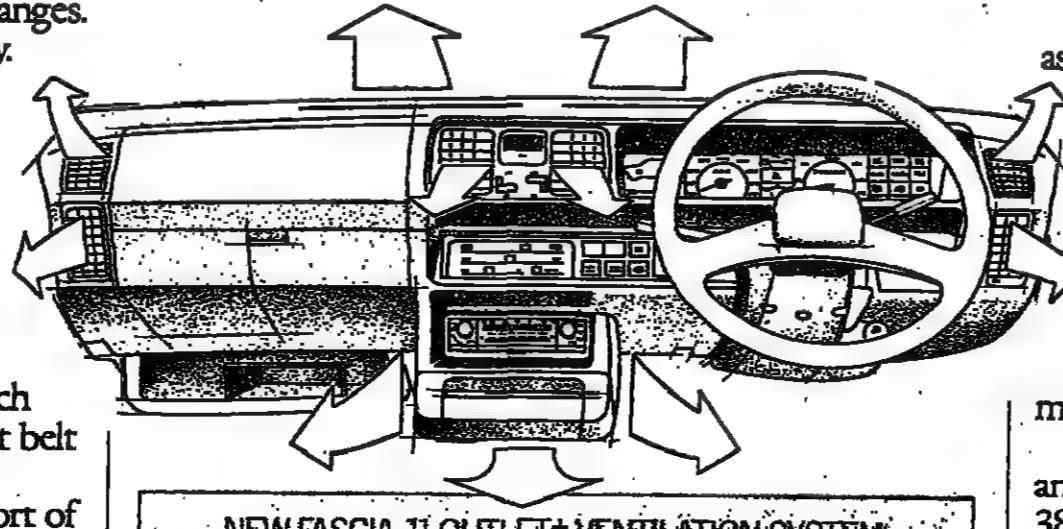
The entire passenger compartment is insulated from engine noise by a double bulkhead.

The new suspension gives a smoother, quieter ride, with lighter steering.

The fascia has been restyled for clear, modern simplicity. And the new seats are ergonomically designed for better anatomical support.

But out on the road, the difference really comes to life. The Strada II gives both higher performance and better economy.

Aerodynamic refinements such as the 'airflow'



radiator grille and smooth bonnet have reduced the drag factor by 10%.

Fiat engineers have applied new technology to reduce unnecessary weight. The wheels are made of special steel alloy, the radiator of aluminium. Even the battery is 40% lighter.

The front-wheel-drive, overhead-cam engine and 5-speed gearbox have been considerably improved in efficiency, with greater torque at low revs.

And the result? The 85 Super in the photograph, as an example, will top 100mph.

Yet it also delivers 52.3mpg (constant 56mph).

The Strada II is also a very safe car, with a strengthened rigid passenger cell and higher impact absorption in the crumple zone.

And a very reliable car, manufactured with pinpoint accuracy by the advanced 'Robogate' system that Fiat introduced to the world.

The Strada II range gives you a wider choice of models, including the new Energy Saver.

This uses higher compression, electronic ignition and fuel cut-off to give 56.5mpg (constant 56mph) and 38.2mpg on the urban cycle.

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FIAT

*85 SUPER ILLUSTRATED. 9-OUTLET SYSTEM ON OTHER MODELS. *4-SPEED GEARBOX ON STRADA II 60. STRADA II RANGE PRICES FROM £3,990 TO £5,260. MODEL ILLUSTRATED STRADA II 85 SUPER £5,260. PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS AND INCLUDE ONE YEAR'S FREE MOTORING MEMBERSHIP WITH THE RAC.
BUT EXCLUDES DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES. OFFICIAL FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES: STRADA II 85 SUPER CONSTANT 56mpg 52.3mpg (5.4L/100km); CONSTANT 75mph 38.2mpg (7.4L/100km); URBAN CYCLE 30.7mpg (9.2L/100km); STRADA II 160 ES CONSTANT 56mph 56.5mpg (5.0L/100km); CONSTANT 75mph 42.8mpg (6.6L/100km); URBAN CYCLE 38.2mpg (7.4L/100km). FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE WRITE TO: FIAT INFORMATION SERVICE, DEPT LT/2/6/S, PO BOX 151, LONDON E15 2HE.

Saturday

BBC 1

Open University: Villa Farming; 6.50 History of Maths; 7.15 Telephone Switching; 7.40 Oxidative Phosphorylation.

International Rugby Special: New Zealand v the British Isles, in the First Test in Christchurch; 9.35 Get Set with Orange Juice.

Film: Destination Moon (1950). Space drama, exciting when it was made, but inevitably dated now. With John Archer.

Grandstand: The line-up

12-13 International Rugby

Union (New Zealand v British Isles); 1.05 Boxing (action from the Royal Albert Hall); 1.55 Haydock Racing; 2.10 Moto-Sport (Austin Rover).

Two-FourChallenge, From Donington; 2.30 Haydock Racing; 2.45 Moto-Cross (Subaru Moto-Cross Challenge) from Newbury; Haydock Racing (the 3.10); 3.20 Moto-Cross (cont'd); 3.35 Haydock Racing (John of Gaunt Stakes); 3.55 Tennis (French Open Championship - the Women's Singles Final, from Paris) and tennis coverage of Moto-Cross; 5.00 Final Score.

News: with Jan Leeming; 5.20 Saturday round-up.

Blitz's Seven Space adventure with the Liberator crew facing monsters and volcanic eruptions. First of 18 episodes (n).

The Keith Haines Show: Includes a song from Russel Grant, the Breakfast Time astrologer. Other guests include Modern Romance, and the Acromantics.

Pop Quiz: Bob Geldof and Midge Ure captain the teams made up of Jon Moss (Culture Club), Tom Bailey (Thompson Twins), and Tracie and Paul Young (ex-Family), with Mike Read as MC.

Film: Chequered Flag or Crash (1976). Adventure movie, with Larry Hagman (J. R. Dallas) promoting a 1,000-mile, three-day motor race. Director Alan Gibson.

The Val Doonican Music Show. The singer's guests are David Essex, Glorie Hummingbird, and the Chamberliners.

News and sports round-up.

Footlights: A documentary that celebrates 100 years of the Cambridge Footlights - Britain's oldest and most influential university revue club. Its "discoveries" include John Cleese, Bill Oddie, Gervase Garden, Jonathan Miller, David Frost. We see excerpts from some of the best-known Footlights entries.

Dynasty: There is a disastrous outcome when Steven gives a lift to a duffer.

Film: Up the Chancery Belt (1971). Very broad comedy with Freddie Howard in the double-role of King Richard the Lionheart and the high-born Lurkhol who has spent his life as a lowly serf. Co-starring Graham Crowden, Roy Hudd and (as Scheherazade) Eartha Kitt. Ends at 1.15.

Radio 4

Shipping Forecast.

30 News.

32 Farming Today.

33 Weather. 6.55 Weather News; 7.10 Today's Papers.

15 On Your Farm.

45 In Perspective: Religious affairs.

It's a Bargain; 7.65 Weather.

Travel.

News: 8.10 Today's Papers.

15 Sports 4.

Breakaway: Holiday and leisure.

8.55 Weather; Travel.

News.

55 News Stand.

Campaign Forum.

45 The Week in the West (n).

35 From Our Own Correspondent.

News.

20 Money Box.

27 The News (1); 12.35 -

00 News.

10 Any Questions? 1.55 Shipping.

News.

35 Thirty-Minute Theatre "The Token Man" by A. S. Robertson, with Alan Greve and Paul Young (n).

35 On the Chewing Gum Trail (the Maya civilization).

15 Wildlife: Groundswell: Environmental issues.

News.

100 International Assignment.

130 Does He Take Sugar? Magazine for the disabled.

100 So You Want To Be A Writer (5).

125 Injury Time (1). 5.55 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Travel.

5.00 News; Sports Round-up.

2.25 Desert Island Discs (1) Raymond Briggs.

120 Stop The Week with Robert Robinson. With music by Fascinating Alida (n).

1.00 Richard Baker (n).

REQUERIES: Radio 1 MF 105kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88.9MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90.5MHz. MF 125kHz/247m. Radio 4 1.2F 200kHz/500m and VHF 92.8MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. VHF 93.4MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 649kHz/463m.

TV-am

8.25 Good Morning Britain: Includes news at 8.25, 7.00, 8.00 and 8.45; sport at 7.15; guest celebrity at 7.47. It's Roger Moore, the Screen's James Bond, 2.11 Pamela Stephenson interview; Jackie and Aerobics at 8.32; Date Run (for the youngsters) at 8.40. With Junior, the poet Roger McGough, and the results of the 11th Were Prime Minister competition. And a cartoon, Space Ghost. Ends at 9.25.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 LWT Information: quick guide to what's on in the area; 9.30 Sesame Street with The Muppets; 10.30 No 7s: cartoons, pop music, and clips from films like Return of the Jedi.

12.15 World of Sport. The line-up is: 12.20 Motor Racing (3 drivers in the Indianapolis 500); 12.55 On the Belt: a look back at the football week; 1.15 News.

1.20 Film Terrors: (The final of the British Union Masters, from Kinsale); 1.30 The Devil at Epsom Racing; we see the 1.45 1955 British Grand Prix. The 20th Stakes; 2.10 Epsom Racing: the 20th Stakes at 3.00; 3.15 Golf: Third round of the Silk Cut Masters, from Cheltenham; 3.50 News: round-up.

4.00 Golf: Back to the Silk Cut Masters, from Cheltenham; 4.55 Results; 5.05 News.

5.15 The Smurfs; 5.30 Happy Days: Chachi learns that his mother has been dating a mysterious stranger.

6.00 The Fall Guy: Part 2 of Colt's Outlaws, it takes a Sherman tank to set free Colt's outlaws, aided by the wicked mayor. With the Majors.

7.00 Just Amazing: Barry Sheene, Kenny Lynch and Jan Raven's new show in which they meet the world's most extraordinary people doing extraordinary things. There are stunts galore.

7.45 Chas and Dave's Knee-Up: Music and comedy in a pub setting. The guests include comedian Bobby Knutt (he plays Ron Sykes in Coronation Street), Rocky Sharpe, and the comedians Roy Jay.

8.35 T.J. Hooker: A sniper wires up precinct officers with explosives.

9.30 News from ITN.

9.45 Boxing: Live coverage of the Joe Bugner v Marvin Freddie fight in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Commentator: Reg Gutteridge.

10.45 London news headlines. They are followed by: Shoot Pool: Second semi-final of the John Bull Bitter London Pool Championship. Steve Clarke (normally this programme's commentator) versus Andy 'The Greek' Loppos. The winner will meet 'Malice' Joe Barber next week. From the Elephant and Castle Leisure Centre.

12.00 Darts: Eric Bristow, World Number One, plays John Lowe, World Cup Singles Champion, in the final of the Joshua Tetley Dartathon. Ends at 12.25am.



- Fascinating Alida (Dilys Keane, Marilyn Curtis, Liz Richardson). Stop the Week: Radio 4, 7.20pm.

BBC 2

8.25 Open University (until 3.10). Begins with Evolution of Mammals, ends with Modern Art: Metisses.

3.10 Film Convoy (1940). Second World War drama with Clive Brook as a naval captain beset by problems, operations and accidents. Cast: Cedric Hardwicke, Edward Chapman, Judy Campbell. Director: Pan Tennyson.

4.35 I Was Monty's Double (1958). M. E. Clifton James stars as both the actor who impersonates Monty and as the field-marshall himself. The plan is to fool the Germans during the North Africa campaign. With John Mills.

5.15 States of Mind: Dr Thomas Szasz, winner of the American Humanist Association's "Humanist of the Year" award, talks to Jonathan Miller. He argues that madness has been misrepresented as a disease among psychologists to神秘化 the mentally unstable in the name of philanthropy.

7.05 News. And sports round-up.

7.20 L for Lester: Driving school comedy with Brian Murphy who tonight realizes how many people depend on him for their living (n).

7.30 Channel Four News.

8.00 Mexican Documentary about the Mexican painter Frida Kahlo who died in 1954. Her work was dramatic and haunting, reflecting her life.

9.00 The Confessions of Felix Krull Confidence-Man. Episode 2 of this TV adaptation of the Thomas Mann comic novel finds Felix (John Moulder Brown) devising a way of avoiding military service after working as a gigolo in a bordello.

10.00 Another Bouquet: Episode one of a seven-part follow-up to A Bouquet of Barbed Wires. After Prue's death, her baby's future is in limbo and Peter Manson (Frank Finley) wants to go back to Cassie (Sheila Allen) (n).

11.00 ...it's a Mike Elliott: Mike Elliott is not your old dad, you hear the one about... type of comedian. He is a challenger of sacred cows. Consequently, he may upset some people - and frequently does.

11.30 The Naked City: A Bowery down-and-out becomes a key figure in a South American revolution plot. With Chester Morris and Eduardo Ciannelli as guest stars. Ends at 12.25am.

CHANNEL 4

2.15 Power Play: The studio council discuss an imaginary health committee's recommendation urging the local government to close down a local plant.

2.40 Film: The Past Admits its yesterday (1.15). 1.50 News.

3.00 Film: Barefoot Contessa (1954) Humphrey Bogart as the fading Hollywood director who wins a famous dancer (Audrey Hepburn) into a star. Director: Joseph L. Mankiewicz.

4.00 Alka Smith and Jones: comedy western (1.45) Holiday on Ice Fun, skill and music, from Zurich; 5.40 News.

5.00 Hawkmoor BBC Wales five-part serial about the 16th century folk hero Tewdwr Siôn Cat. With John Ogden, Philip Madoc, Jane Asher. Episode 1 (n).

6.00 Your Songs of Praise Choices: Thor Hird with requested hymns.

7.15 King's Royal: The drama-serial about a Scots family of whisky distillers goes into a new series, with the old cast intact. Tonight: a whisky war.

8.05 Yes Minister: Intelligent Whitehall farce, with Paul Eddington as the minister and Nigel Hawthorne as his wily PPS. Tonight: the plan for more top women Civil Servants (n).

8.35 The Hot Shoe Show: New dancing show with songs and comedy sketches. Star of the show is Wayne Sleep. His company includes Bonnie Langford and Fiona Hughes.

9.05 Party Election Broadcast by the SDP/Liberal Alliance. 9.15 News.

9.30 That's Life: with Esther Rantzen and Co.

10.15 Everyone's No Longer Strangers: The spiritual impact of Wales on Donald Alchin, Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.

10.50 Fred: First of eight films featuring Fred Dibnah, factory-chimney demolisher and steam engine lover (n).

11.00 Inside Women's Magazines: The changing face of these publications from the 18th century to the 20th. First of five films (n).

11.30 The Star Night Spectacles of Light: Patrick Moore interviews Prof. Alcock, Astronomer Royal of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, Herstmonceux; 12.05 Weather forecast.

BBC 1

6.25 Open University (until 8.55) Haydn; 6.50 Mineralization in Cornwall; 7.15 Voyager computing; 7.45 Wave-Particle Paradox; 8.00 Space and Time; 8.30 Colour Photography.

9.00 Pigion Street: for the kiddies; 9.15 Knock Knock: The story of the 1665 plague in Eyam, Derbyshire; 9.30 This is the Day: the TV set links worshippers of all denominations.

10.00 Asian Magazine: including an election special; 10.30 Microes in the Classroom: technology in our schools (n); 10.55 Multi-Cultural Education: education v prejudice (n); 11.20 TV4 Montage: Les enfants d'a-t-il: 11.45 Wednesday Wardrobe: sewing for a living (n).

12.15 Rub-a-Dub-Tub: for the very young: Stories, a poem, cartoons, etc. And, at 2.15, Good Morning Britain.

Includes news at 8.15, 8.30 and 9.00; Sport at 8.15; Sunday papers review at 8.15, plus guest celebrity; Political gossip at 8.35; Books spot at 8.40; Discussion of the week at 8.45 and 9.05; Closedown at 9.25.

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12.15 LWT Information: What's on, where, in the London area; 9.30 Ozard Assessors in holding from Brian Rees and the team of Somers; 10.00 Morning Walkers from Lemontree Road Baptist Church, Blackpool; 11.00 Getting On: advice for the no-longer-young; 11.30 God's Story: Moses the Prince. With Paul Copley (n); 11.45 Cartoon.

12.00 Weekend World: Mrs Thatcher is interviewed by Brian Walden.

1.00 University Challenges:

Undergraduates in general knowledge quiz; 1.30 The London Programme: A detailed examination of what changes can be expected in the South-East as a result of the general election. The policies of the Tories, Labour and the Alliance are dissected; 2.00 Police (n); 2.25 London news; 2.45 Weather forecast.

3.00 Golf: Final round of the Sakai Masters. From St Pierre, Cheltenham. Can Greg Norman retain his title?

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